Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1026.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$0.859^{+0.14}_{-0.069}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$2.73^{+0.34}_{-0.27}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$2.71^{+0.39}_{-0.29}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$7.5^{+3.2}_{-2.1}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.000000000081^{+0.000000000022}_{-0.000000000016}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.060^{+0.024}_{-0.016}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$3.502^{+0.10}_{-0.086}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	5750^{+500}_{-450}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	5780^{+510}_{-470}
[Fe/H] ..	Metallicity (dex)	$-1.74^{+0.95}_{-1.3}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$-1.68^{+0.90}_{-1.2}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$9.9^{+2.8}_{-4.0}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	$475.7^{+5.3}_{-5.7}$
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$1.73^{+0.34}_{-0.33}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$16.9^{+2.6}_{-2.1}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.586^{+0.070}_{-0.073}$
d	Distance (pc)	1710^{+240}_{-180}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	4.119553 ± 0.000041
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.195^{+0.15}_{-0.091}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	19^{+92}_{-17}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455376.948^{+0.023}_{-0.021}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455376.948^{+0.023}_{-0.021}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2457082.442^{+0.016}_{-0.011}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0485^{+0.0027}_{-0.0015}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$87.4^{+1.8}_{-3.1}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	2090 ± 170
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	$11^{+30}_{-10.}$
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	2700^{+11000}_{-2300}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	0.0457 ± 0.0025
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$3.80^{+0.47}_{-0.34}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.00209^{+0.00024}_{-0.00022}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	0.00235 ± 0.00025
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.00255^{+0.00029}_{-0.00028}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.0164^{+0.0024}_{-0.0016}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.358^{+0.029}_{-0.040}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values	
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.341^{+0.027}_{-0.038}$	
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.18^{+0.19}_{-0.12}$	
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	238^{+45}_{-37}	
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	448^{+61}_{-49}	
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	540^{+68}_{-55}	
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	16^{+35}_{-14}	
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.57^{+0.57}_{-0.86}$	
Θ	Safronov Number	$1.9^{+6.5}_{-1.6}$	
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$4.4^{+1.6}_{-1.3}$	
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455376.948^{+0.023}_{-0.021}$	
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455374.888^{+0.023}_{-0.021}$	
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455380.038^{+0.023}_{-0.021}$	
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.978^{+0.023}_{-0.021}$	
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00	
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	19^{+91}_{-17}	
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.022^{+0.084}_{-0.019}$	
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$3.80^{+0.47}_{-0.34}$	
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.251^{+0.025}_{-0.028}$	
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.275^{+0.027}_{-0.030}$	
Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.235^{+0.073}_{-0.059}$	$0.379^{+0.087}_{-0.060}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.289^{+0.052}_{-0.054}$	$0.286^{+0.055}_{-0.060}$
Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-29 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-06-29 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00002340^{+0.00000044}_{-0.00000043}$	$0.0000148^{+0.0000024}_{-0.0000021}$
F_0	Baseline flux	1.000172 ± 0.000058	$1.00026^{+0.00032}_{-0.00033}$

See Table 3 in Eastman, J. et al., 2019, arXiv:1907.09480 for a detailed description of all parameters

[1] This value ignores the systematic error and is for reference only

[2] The metallicity of the star at birth

[3] Corresponds to static points in a star's evolutionary history. See §2 in Dotter, A., 2016, ApJS, 222, 8

[4] Uses measured radius and estimated mass from Chen, J., & Kipping, D. 2017, ApJ, 834, 17

[5] Time of conjunction is commonly reported as the "transit time"

[6] Time of minimum projected separation is a more correct "transit time"

[7] Optimal time of conjunction minimizes the covariance between T_C and Period

[8] Assumes no albedo and perfect redistribution