Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1050.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$0.122^{+0.061}_{-0.017}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$0.953^{+0.069}_{-0.052}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$0.933^{+0.079}_{-0.069}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$0.421^{+0.11}_{-0.084}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000142^{+0.0000000000020}_{-0.0000000000010}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.209^{+0.061}_{-0.031}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$3.579^{+0.13}_{-0.059}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	4740^{+240}_{-200}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	4790^{+230}_{-160}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$-3.01^{+0.81}_{-0.65}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$-3.04^{+0.81}_{-0.65}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$0.00060^{+0.00029}_{-0.00026}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	70^{+17}_{-12}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$0.19^{+0.23}_{-0.13}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$31.3^{+4.4}_{-3.5}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$1.039^{+0.11}_{-0.097}$
d	Distance (pc)	962^{+100}_{-89}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	1.6114682 ± 0.0000022
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.152^{+0.093}_{-0.080}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	14^{+25}_{-11}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	2455377.8440 ± 0.0023
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	2455377.8440 ± 0.0023
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	2456686.3562 ± 0.0013
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.01415^{+0.0017}_{-0.00089}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$74.5^{+2.0}_{-1.5}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	1860 ± 110
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	$0.057^{+0.20}_{-0.049}$
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	8200^{+14000}_{-6600}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.1231^{+0.0065}_{-0.0054}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$3.21^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.0152^{+0.0016}_{-0.0013}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.01430^{+0.00090}_{-0.00088}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.01332^{+0.00078}_{-0.00074}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.046^{+0.016}_{-0.013}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.1208^{+0.0055}_{-0.0062}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.0749^{+0.0092}_{-0.013}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.859^{+0.027}_{-0.041}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	1730^{+370}_{-350}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	3450^{+560}_{-520}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	4210^{+630}_{-580}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	$11.6^{+24}_{-9.6}$
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.43^{+0.47}_{-0.74}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$2.5^{+5.8}_{-2.1}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$2.73^{+0.72}_{-0.60}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455377.8440 ± 0.0023
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455377.0383 ± 0.0023
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455379.0526 ± 0.0023
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	2455378.2469 ± 0.0023
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	13^{+25}_{-11}
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.095^{+0.21}_{-0.079}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$3.21^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.273^{+0.016}_{-0.022}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.350^{+0.024}_{-0.031}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.171^{+0.080}_{-0.062}$	$0.344^{+0.090}_{-0.065}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.337^{+0.057}_{-0.059}$	$0.353^{+0.059}_{-0.067}$

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.0001363^{+0.0000017}_{-0.0000016}$	$0.0000501^{+0.0000065}_{-0.0000054}$
F_0	Baseline flux	$1.000598^{+0.000099}_{-0.00010}$	$1.00149^{+0.00053}_{-0.00051}$

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