Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1025.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$0.42^{+1.1}_{-0.14}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$2.85^{+0.23}_{-0.21}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$2.89^{+0.23}_{-0.22}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$4.10^{+1.2}_{-0.82}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000338^{+0.0000000000042}_{-0.0000000000036}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.026^{+0.050}_{-0.010}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$3.16^{+0.50}_{-0.20}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	4880^{+260}_{-240}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	4850^{+270}_{-230}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$-3.34^{+3.3}_{-0.48}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$-3.36^{+3.3}_{-0.48}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$0.000084^{+0.00074}_{-0.000055}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	69^{+66}_{-30}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	1.21 ± 0.23
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$9.6^{+1.5}_{-1.2}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.506^{+0.043}_{-0.044}$
d	Distance (pc)	1980^{+190}_{-150}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	$6.949874^{+0.000096}_{-0.000076}$
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.030^{+0.080}_{-0.074}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	45^{+27}_{-29}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455377.984^{+0.021}_{-0.031}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455377.984^{+0.021}_{-0.031}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2456913.907^{+0.014}_{-0.021}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0550^{+0.028}_{-0.0064}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$79.2^{+5.8}_{-2.8}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	1670^{+110}_{-180}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	410^{+530}_{-310}
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	6700^{+5900}_{-4400}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.0371^{+0.0029}_{-0.0028}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$4.20^{+1.7}_{-0.59}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.00138^{+0.00022}_{-0.00020}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.00140^{+0.00021}_{-0.00020}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.00140^{+0.00027}_{-0.00023}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.033^{+0.014}_{-0.017}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.368^{+0.034}_{-0.051}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.335^{+0.033}_{-0.053}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.782^{+0.081}_{-0.24}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	104^{+30}_{-49}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	243^{+54}_{-77}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	310^{+64}_{-85}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	52^{+37}_{-35}
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$5.03^{+0.22}_{-0.47}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$9.7^{+10.}_{-6.6}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$1.76^{+0.51}_{-0.65}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.984^{+0.021}_{-0.031}$
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455381.459^{+0.021}_{-0.031}$
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455383.197^{+0.021}_{-0.031}$
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455379.722^{+0.021}_{-0.031}$
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	44^{+27}_{-28}
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.086^{+0.097}_{-0.064}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$4.20^{+1.7}_{-0.59}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.229^{+0.038}_{-0.065}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.247^{+0.040}_{-0.071}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.207^{+0.14}_{-0.062}$	$0.377^{+0.19}_{-0.064}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.328^{+0.060}_{-0.081}$	$0.300^{+0.061}_{-0.11}$

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00000914^{+0.00000024}_{-0.00000023}$	$0.0000210^{+0.0000032}_{-0.0000028}$
F_0	Baseline flux	$1.000202^{+0.000041}_{-0.000042}$	1.00005 ± 0.00038

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