Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1052.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$1.01^{+0.57}_{-0.21}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$6.0^{+1.6}_{-1.9}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$6.0^{+1.7}_{-1.8}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	25^{+18}_{-13}
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000336^{+0.0000000000050}_{-0.0000000000035}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.0065^{+0.024}_{-0.0031}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$2.88^{+0.47}_{-0.20}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	5360^{+320}_{-280}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	5330^{+350}_{-320}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$-2.5^{+2.3}_{-1.1}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$-2.5^{+2.3}_{-1.1}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$5.8^{+6.5}_{-3.9}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	506^{+13}_{-18}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$1.28^{+0.28}_{-0.22}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$11.9^{+1.5}_{-1.7}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.206^{+0.078}_{-0.050}$
d	Distance (pc)	4900^{+1600}_{-1300}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	$6.921614^{+0.00010}_{-0.000077}$
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$2.44^{+0.76}_{-0.99}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	229^{+82}_{-100}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455377.348^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455377.348^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2456311.765^{+0.019}_{-0.011}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0765^{+0.0084}_{-0.0051}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$72.0^{+13}_{-6.2}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	2260^{+290}_{-400}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	42^{+97}_{-26}
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	20300^{+5000}_{-10000}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.0412^{+0.0030}_{-0.0041}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$2.73^{+1.6}_{-0.51}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.00169^{+0.00026}_{-0.00032}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.00163^{+0.00018}_{-0.00015}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.00160^{+0.00020}_{-0.00021}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.068^{+0.045}_{-0.048}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.534^{+0.055}_{-0.050}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.464^{+0.037}_{-0.043}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.838^{+0.065}_{-0.46}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	300^{+110}_{-170}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	490^{+140}_{-220}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	570^{+150}_{-240}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	$17.0^{+14}_{-7.0}$
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.94^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$14.0^{+2.5}_{-5.1}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$5.9^{+3.7}_{-3.2}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.348^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455373.887^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455382.539^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455379.078^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	218^{+67}_{-93}
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.216^{+0.090}_{-0.14}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$2.73^{+1.6}_{-0.51}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.351^{+0.080}_{-0.13}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.383^{+0.088}_{-0.14}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.237^{+0.11}_{-0.074}$	$0.420^{+0.099}_{-0.047}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.275^{+0.053}_{-0.032}$	$0.272^{+0.048}_{-0.090}$

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-29 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-06-29 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00001363^{+0.00000026}_{-0.00000021}$	0.0000122 ± 0.0000017
F_0	Baseline flux	$1.000226^{+0.000029}_{-0.000044}$	$1.00021^{+0.00027}_{-0.00028}$

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