Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1056.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$1.071^{+0.11}_{-0.066}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$2.55^{+0.48}_{-0.38}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$2.60^{+0.47}_{-0.37}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$2.80^{+1.2}_{-0.74}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000313^{+0.0000000000041}_{-0.0000000000032}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.091^{+0.059}_{-0.034}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$3.66^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	4690^{+160}_{-150}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	4630^{+190}_{-160}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$0.41^{+0.13}_{-0.20}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$0.35^{+0.11}_{-0.18}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	10.0 ± 2.7
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	$480.8^{+7.2}_{-6.7}$
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$1.40^{+0.24}_{-0.22}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$18.4^{+3.0}_{-2.6}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.591^{+0.090}_{-0.092}$
d	Distance (pc)	1690^{+310}_{-220}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	$7.7213^{+0.0086}_{-0.0012}$
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.048^{+0.085}_{-0.078}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	37^{+28}_{-26}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455263.3^{+2.8}_{-1.1}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455263.3^{+2.8}_{-1.1}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2456105.8^{+1.7}_{-2.1}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0791^{+0.0024}_{-0.0018}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$82.3^{+1.2}_{-1.3}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	1281^{+110}_{-99}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	700^{+1000}_{-550}
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	3500^{+2600}_{-2500}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.0426^{+0.0070}_{-0.0076}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$6.66^{+1.2}_{-0.96}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.00181^{+0.00064}_{-0.00059}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.00137^{+0.00041}_{-0.00040}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.00090^{+0.00040}_{-0.00046}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.0364^{+0.014}_{-0.0083}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.195^{+0.046}_{-0.039}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.156^{+0.054}_{-0.051}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.903^{+0.042}_{-0.057}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	$47.3^{+11}_{-9.7}$
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	178^{+46}_{-36}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	260^{+68}_{-59}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	41^{+39}_{-31}
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.94^{+0.27}_{-0.59}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$5.3^{+4.4}_{-3.9}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$0.61^{+0.23}_{-0.17}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455262.1^{+1.1}_{-3.8}$
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455266.0^{+1.1}_{-3.8}$
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455267.9^{+1.1}_{-3.8}$
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455264.0^{+1.1}_{-3.8}$
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	37^{+28}_{-26}
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.033^{+0.025}_{-0.024}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$6.66^{+1.2}_{-0.96}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.144^{+0.025}_{-0.023}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.157^{+0.025}_{-0.023}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.451^{+0.054}_{-0.055}$	$0.754^{+0.064}_{-0.075}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.179^{+0.052}_{-0.054}$	$0.051^{+0.054}_{-0.062}$

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-03-07 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-03-07 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00001693^{+0.00000033}_{-0.00000027}$	$0.0000237^{+0.0000038}_{-0.0000037}$
F_0	Baseline flux	$1.000190^{+0.000040}_{-0.000052}$	$1.00028^{+0.00045}_{-0.00048}$

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