Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1071.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$1.36^{+0.74}_{-0.49}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$7.7^{+1.9}_{-1.8}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$7.8^{+2.0}_{-1.9}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$18.6^{+12}_{-8.3}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000201^{+0.0000000000016}_{-0.0000000000023}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.0042^{+0.0036}_{-0.0016}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	2.81 ± 0.17
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	4330 ± 170
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	4300^{+120}_{-140}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$0.42^{+0.13}_{-0.24}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$0.34^{+0.12}_{-0.22}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$0.000083^{+0.000070}_{-0.000050}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	80^{+20}_{-27}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$1.42^{+0.16}_{-0.28}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$17.8^{+2.5}_{-2.0}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.183^{+0.059}_{-0.040}$
d	Distance (pc)	5500^{+1500}_{-1300}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	4.26703 ± 0.00011
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$5.5^{+3.3}_{-2.0}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	580^{+410}_{-230}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455383.137^{+0.048}_{-0.044}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455383.137^{+0.048}_{-0.044}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2456987.542^{+0.018}_{-0.019}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0644^{+0.0097}_{-0.0079}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$57.8^{+7.6}_{-6.1}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	2270^{+180}_{-200}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	$0.51^{+1.6}_{-0.39}$
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	38000^{+18000}_{-10000}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.070^{+0.033}_{-0.014}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$1.80^{+0.33}_{-0.23}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.0049^{+0.0058}_{-0.0018}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.00245^{+0.00052}_{-0.00050}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	$0.0002^{+0.0017}_{-0.0012}$
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.202^{+0.056}_{-0.11}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.458^{+0.079}_{-0.062}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.263^{+0.10}_{-0.055}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.950^{+0.055}_{-0.071}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	1250^{+1500}_{-590}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	1890^{+2200}_{-810}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	2130^{+2500}_{-890}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	$4.3^{+5.8}_{-2.5}$
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.68^{+0.17}_{-0.18}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$9.9^{+3.9}_{-2.7}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$6.0^{+2.2}_{-1.8}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455383.137^{+0.048}_{-0.044}$
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455381.004^{+0.048}_{-0.044}$
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455386.338^{+0.048}_{-0.044}$
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455384.204^{+0.048}_{-0.044}$
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	480^{+300}_{-180}
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.39^{+0.34}_{-0.16}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$1.80^{+0.33}_{-0.23}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.507^{+0.077}_{-0.072}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.601^{+0.086}_{-0.10}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.501^{+0.053}_{-0.054}$	$0.851^{+0.065}_{-0.064}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.170^{+0.052}_{-0.051}$	$-0.023^{+0.061}_{-0.060}$

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-07-05 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-07-05 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00004288^{+0.0000011}_{-0.00000099}$	$0.000084^{+0.000019}_{-0.000015}$
F_0	Baseline flux	0.99996 ± 0.00011	1.0004 ± 0.0011

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