Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1088.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$0.867^{+0.058}_{-0.067}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$0.975^{+0.028}_{-0.029}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$0.960^{+0.044}_{-0.042}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	$0.88^{+0.25}_{-0.13}$
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.0000000000307^{+0.0000000000087}_{-0.0000000000044}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$1.331^{+0.063}_{-0.087}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$4.399^{+0.019}_{-0.022}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	5640^{+390}_{-210}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	5700^{+380}_{-260}
[Fe/H]..	Metallicity (dex)	$-0.15^{+0.16}_{-0.64}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$-0.09^{+0.15}_{-0.56}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$10.8^{+2.2}_{-3.3}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	400^{+11}_{-20}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$0.50^{+0.24}_{-0.19}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	$8.9^{+3.7}_{-2.3}$
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	1.048 ± 0.033
d	Distance (pc)	954^{+31}_{-29}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	5.0748841 ± 0.0000029
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.191^{+0.037}_{-0.034}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	$10.4^{+23}_{-7.8}$
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455378.05550^{+0.00092}_{-0.00093}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455378.05550^{+0.00092}_{-0.00093}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2456758.42396^{+0.00049}_{-0.00048}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0555^{+0.0012}_{-0.0014}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$89.38^{+0.42}_{-0.57}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	1140^{+81}_{-42}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	14^{+35}_{-11}
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	1400^{+3000}_{-1000}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	0.1258 ± 0.0013
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$12.28^{+0.17}_{-0.27}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.01582^{+0.00033}_{-0.00032}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	0.01859 ± 0.00049
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	0.0203 ± 0.0011
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.01671^{+0.00088}_{-0.00034}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.1470^{+0.0015}_{-0.0014}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	0.1301 ± 0.0013
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.134^{+0.12}_{-0.090}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	181^{+50}_{-25}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	916^{+110}_{-61}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	1460^{+110}_{-67}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	$7.7^{+18}_{-5.8}$
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.26^{+0.51}_{-0.60}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$1.12^{+2.6}_{-0.85}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	$0.384^{+0.12}_{-0.054}$
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455378.05550^{+0.00092}_{-0.00093}$
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455380.59294^{+0.00092}_{-0.00093}$
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455381.86166^{+0.00091}_{-0.00093}$
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455379.32422^{+0.00092}_{-0.00093}$
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	$10.4^{+23}_{-7.8}$
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.0115^{+0.026}_{-0.0087}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$12.28^{+0.17}_{-0.27}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	$0.0712^{+0.0016}_{-0.0010}$
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.0917^{+0.0021}_{-0.0012}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.308^{+0.055}_{-0.059}$	$0.458^{+0.082}_{-0.10}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.277^{+0.052}_{-0.053}$	0.253 ± 0.065

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-06-30 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00000871 \pm 0.00000019$	$0.0000056^{+0.0000014}_{-0.0000012}$
F_0	Baseline flux	0.999836 ± 0.000034	1.00000 ± 0.00025

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