Table 1. Median values and 68% confidence interval for OGLE-TR-1095.

Parameter	Units	Values
Stellar Parameters:		
M_*	Mass ($M_\odot$)	$1.83^{+4.4}_{-0.89}$
R_*	Radius ($R_\odot$)	$2.04^{+0.21}_{-0.18}$
$R_{*,SED}$ ..	Radius[1] ($R_\odot$)	$2.05^{+0.24}_{-0.20}$
L_*	Luminosity ($L_\odot$)	28^{+1900}_{-23}
F_{Bol}	Bolometric Flux (cgs)	$0.000000000037^{+0.00000000045}_{-0.000000000024}$
ρ_*	Density (cgs)	$0.34^{+0.55}_{-0.17}$
$\log g$	Surface gravity (cgs)	$4.11^{+0.46}_{-0.29}$
$T_{\rm eff}$	Effective Temperature (K)	9500^{+17000}_{-3100}
$T_{\rm eff,SED}$ ..	Effective Temperature[1] (K)	9500^{+17000}_{-3100}
[Fe/H] ..	Metallicity (dex)	$-1.8^{+1.6}_{-1.7}$
$[{\rm Fe/H}]_0$.	Initial Metallicity[2]	$-1.7^{+1.5}_{-1.6}$
Age	Age (Gyr)	$0.77^{+7.0}_{-0.75}$
EEP	Equal Evolutionary Phase[3]	381^{+79}_{-58}
A_V	V-band extinction (mag)	$1.08^{+0.45}_{-0.66}$
σ_{SED}	SED photometry error scaling	81^{+13}_{-17}
ϖ	Parallax (mas)	$0.182^{+0.11}_{-0.095}$
d	Distance (pc)	5500^{+5900}_{-2100}
Planetary Parameters:		b
P	Period (days)	$0.7848204^{+0.0000016}_{-0.0000022}$
R_P	Radius ($R_{\rm J}$)	$1.062^{+0.11}_{-0.092}$
M_P	Mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	38^{+33}_{-29}
T_C	Time of conjunction[5] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455377.2801^{+0.0039}_{-0.0038}$
T_T	Time of minimum projected separation[6] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2455377.2801^{+0.0039}_{-0.0038}$
T_0	Optimal conjunction Time[7] ($\rm BJD_{TDB}$)	$2456680.0818^{+0.0018}_{-0.0024}$
a	Semi-major axis (AU)	$0.0205^{+0.010}_{-0.0040}$
i	Inclination (Degrees)	$69.9^{+14}_{-9.9}$
T_{eq}	Equilibrium temperature[8] (K)	4600^{+6000}_{-1200}
$\tau_{\rm circ}$	Tidal circularization timescale (Gyr)	$0.055^{+0.098}_{-0.046}$
K	RV semi-amplitude[4] (m/s)	4200^{+5500}_{-3100}
R_P/R_* ..	Radius of planet in stellar radii	$0.0531^{+0.0043}_{-0.0031}$
a/R_* ...	Semi-major axis in stellar radii	$2.25^{+0.83}_{-0.46}$
δ	$\left(R_P/R_*\right)^2$	$0.00282^{+0.00048}_{-0.00032}$
$\delta_{\rm I}$	Transit depth in I (fraction)	$0.00279^{+0.00030}_{-0.00026}$
$\delta_{\rm V}$	Transit depth in V (fraction)	0.00273 ± 0.00025
τ	Ingress/egress transit duration (days)	$0.0105^{+0.012}_{-0.0059}$
T_{14}	Total transit duration (days)	$0.0864^{+0.0093}_{-0.0054}$

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1 *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Values
T_{FWHM} ..	FWHM transit duration (days)	$0.0761^{+0.0044}_{-0.0078}$
b	Transit Impact parameter	$0.77^{+0.12}_{-0.42}$
$\delta_{S,2.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 2.5μm (ppm)	913^{+180}_{-99}
$\delta_{S,5.0\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 5.0μm (ppm)	1100^{+300}_{-160}
$\delta_{S,7.5\mu m}$ ..	Blackbody eclipse depth at 7.5μm (ppm)	1170^{+330}_{-200}
ρ_P	Density[4] (cgs)	42^{+40}_{-33}
$logg_P$ ...	Surface gravity[4]	$4.95^{+0.28}_{-0.66}$
Θ	Safronov Number	$0.64^{+1.0}_{-0.48}$
$\langle F \rangle$	Incident Flux (10^9 erg s^{-1} cm^{-2})	100^{+2700}_{-72}
T_P	Time of Periastron (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.2801^{+0.0039}_{-0.0038}$
T_S	Time of eclipse (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.6725^{+0.0039}_{-0.0038}$
T_A	Time of Ascending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.8687^{+0.0039}_{-0.0038}$
T_D	Time of Descending Node (BJD$_{\rm TDB}$)	$2455377.4763^{+0.0039}_{-0.0038}$
V_c/V_e ...	.....	1.00
$M_P \sin i$.	Minimum mass[4] ($M_{\rm J}$)	36^{+32}_{-27}
M_P/M_* .	Mass ratio[4]	$0.0133^{+0.031}_{-0.0099}$
d/R_* ...	Separation at mid transit	$2.25^{+0.83}_{-0.46}$
P_T	A priori non-grazing transit prob	0.42 ± 0.11
$P_{T,G}$	A priori transit prob	$0.47^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$

Wavelength Parameters:		I	V
u_1	linear limb-darkening coeff	$0.145^{+0.087}_{-0.081}$	$0.24^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$
u_2	quadratic limb-darkening coeff	$0.243^{+0.072}_{-0.069}$	$0.287^{+0.059}_{-0.061}$

Transit Parameters:		OGLE UT 2010-06-29 (I)	OGLE UT 2010-06-29 (V)
σ^2	Added Variance	$0.00003443 \pm 0.00000053$	$0.000130^{+0.000020}_{-0.000017}$
F_0	Baseline flux	$1.000252^{+0.000059}_{-0.000060}$	$1.00012^{+0.00091}_{-0.00096}$

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