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# TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b: Two new transiting hot Saturns detected and characterized with SOPHIE and TESS

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## ABSTRACT

We report the characterization of two planet candidates detected by the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b, with periods of 3.7 and 4.6 days, respectively. Follow-up observations for both targets, which include several ground-based light curves, confirmed the transit events. High-precision radial velocities from the SOPHIE spectrograph revealed signals at the expected frequencies and phases of the transiting candidates and allowed mass determinations with a precision of 8.4% and 6.7% for TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b, respectively. The planetary and orbital parameters were derived from a joint analysis of the radial velocities and photometric data. We find that the planets have masses of  $0.239 \pm 0.020 M_J$  and  $0.222 \pm 0.015 M_J$  and radii of  $0.938 \pm 0.025 R_J$  and  $0.99 \pm 0.22 R_J$ , respectively. The grazing transit of TOI-1273 b translates to a larger uncertainty in its radius, and hence also in its bulk density, compared to TOI-1199 b. The inferred bulk densities of  $0.358 \pm 0.041 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  and  $0.28 \pm 0.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  are among the lowest known for exoplanets in this mass range, which, considering the brightness of the host stars ( $V \approx 11$  mag), render them particularly amenable to atmospheric characterization via the transit spectroscopy technique. The better constraints on the parameters of TOI-1199 b provide a transmission spectroscopy metric of  $134 \pm 17$ , making it the better suited of the two planets for atmospheric studies.

**Key words.** techniques: photometric – techniques: radial velocities – planets and satellites: detection – planets and satellites: gaseous planets – planetary systems

## 1. Introduction

The search for exoplanets has benefited greatly from space-based transit surveys: many thousands of planet-hosting candidates have been found by looking for small periodic dips in the brightness of stars. Nevertheless, additional observations are needed to discard false positives and characterize the systems. The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) was launched in September 2018 with the objective of detecting exoplanets around bright nearby stars by monitoring the flux variations of hundreds of thousands of stars in the solar neighborhood (Ricker et al. 2015), covering  $\sim 85\%$  of the sky. One key aspect of the mission is that its targets are relatively bright, making them amenable to follow up with precise radial velocity (RV) observations from the ground and potential atmospheric studies with the *James Webb* Space Telescope and other facilities. Since TESS observes each sector for  $\sim 27$  days, the planets found so far mostly have short periods ( $< 30$  days) but a wide range of masses and radii. Therefore, RV surveys are important not only for determining masses but also for providing a way to detect and study long-period systems.

At the time of writing, more than 400 planet candidates from TESS have been confirmed and there are thousands still awaiting their nature to be determined<sup>1</sup>. A community effort is being

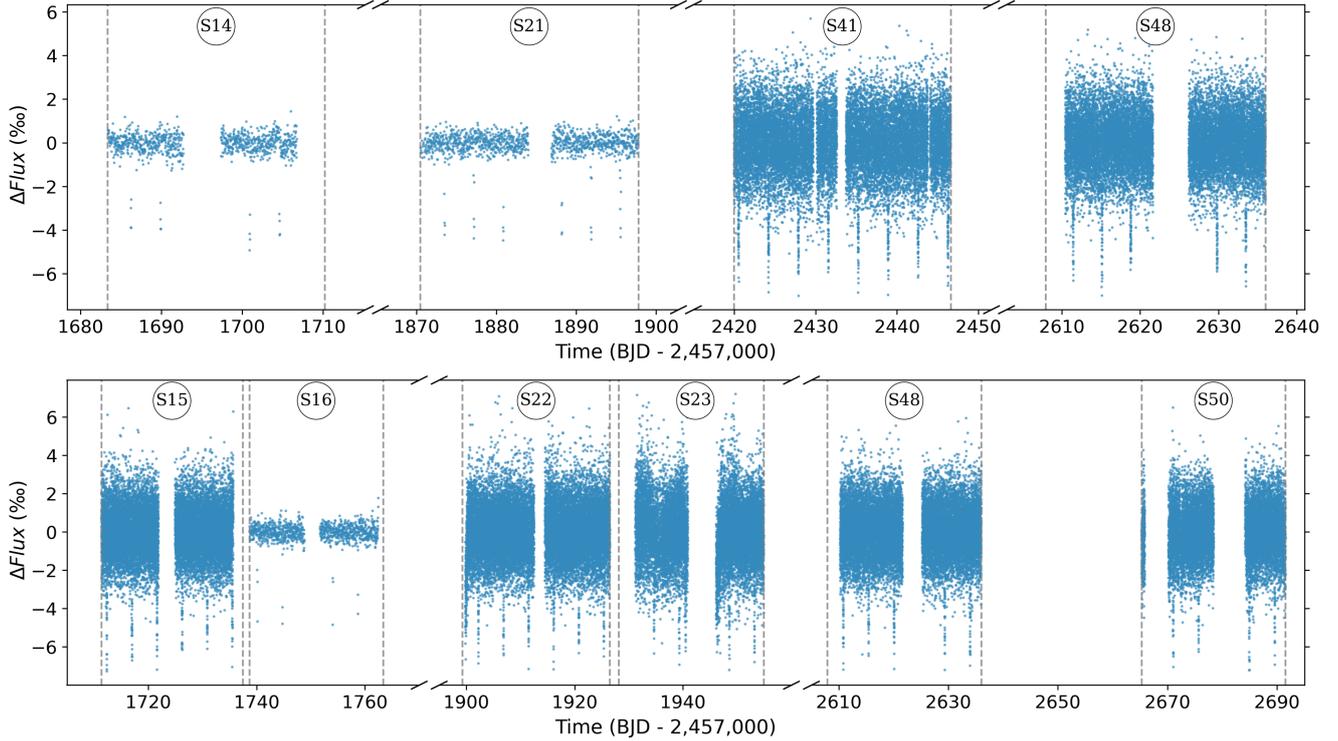
made through the TESS Follow-up Observing Program (TFOP; Collins et al. 2018) to efficiently carry out detailed analyses of candidates with subsequent observations from the ground.

As the population of planets with known masses and radii increased, a deficiency of sub-Jovian planets with  $P < 10$  days became evident. This phenomenon, known as the Neptunian or sub-Jovian desert (Mazeh et al. 2016), is seen as approximately triangular regions in the radius–period and mass–period parameter spaces and is not due to observational biases. The study of planets within the desert or at its boundaries can offer clues as to the different formation and evolution mechanisms at play.

In addition to allowing mass and radius determinations, each transiting planet found around a bright star opens up numerous characterization possibilities. One can sometimes obtain emission and transmission spectra (Charbonneau et al. 2002, 2005), measure the spin-orbit obliquity (Triud 2018; Jenkins et al. 2010a), and even probe the atmospheric structure by analyzing phase curves (Parmentier & Crossfield 2018).

In this work, we performed a detailed analysis of two stars from the TESS input catalog that had been identified as planet host candidates or TESS objects of interest (TOIs), namely TOI-1199 (TIC 99869022) and TOI-1273 (TIC 445859771). We combined photometric data from TESS, KeplerCam, and MuSCAT2 (see Sect. 2.2) with precise RV measurements from the SOPHIE spectrograph (see Sect. 2.3) to determine the presence of the

<sup>1</sup> <https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/>



**Fig. 1.** TESS photometric data used for TOI-1199 (top) and TOI-1273 (bottom). Dashed lines mark the different TESS sectors, and each sector number is labeled. Transit features are easily detected in both panels.

planets and characterize their properties, including measurements of their bulk densities.

The following section is a description of the observations, in Sect. 3 we present the analysis of the stellar and planetary parameters, Sect. 4 provides a discussion of the results, and in Sect. 5 we report the conclusions of our work.

## 2. Observations

### 2.1. TESS photometry

TOI-1199 was observed with TESS with 30-min cadence during sectors 14 and 21 and with 2-min cadence during sectors 41 and 48, totaling around 111 days between 2020 and 2022 and obtaining 23 full transits. TOI-1273 was monitored with 2-min cadences in sectors 15, 22, 23, 48, and 50, and with 30-min cadence in sector 16, summing up to around 168 days between August 2019 and April 2022 with 32 transit events, two of which were not complete because they fell at the beginning or end of a sector.

The transit signature of TOI-1199.01 was detected by the Quick Look Pipeline (QLP; Huang et al. 2020a,b), which performed a suite of diagnostic tests favoring the planetary nature of the signal and fitted a limb-darkened transit model. The TESS Science Office (TSO) reviewed this information and issued an alert on 27 August 2019 (Guerrero et al. 2021). The TESS Science Processing Operations Center (SPOC) pipeline subsequently detected the same signature in searches of 2-min data in sectors 41 and 48 with a noise-compensating matched filter (Jenkins 2002; Jenkins et al. 2010b, 2020), and the signature was fitted with a limb-darkened transit model (Li et al. 2019) and passed all the diagnostic tests performed (Twicken et al. 2018), including the difference image centroiding test, which located TOI-1199 to within  $1.2 \pm 2.8$  arcsec. The transit signature of

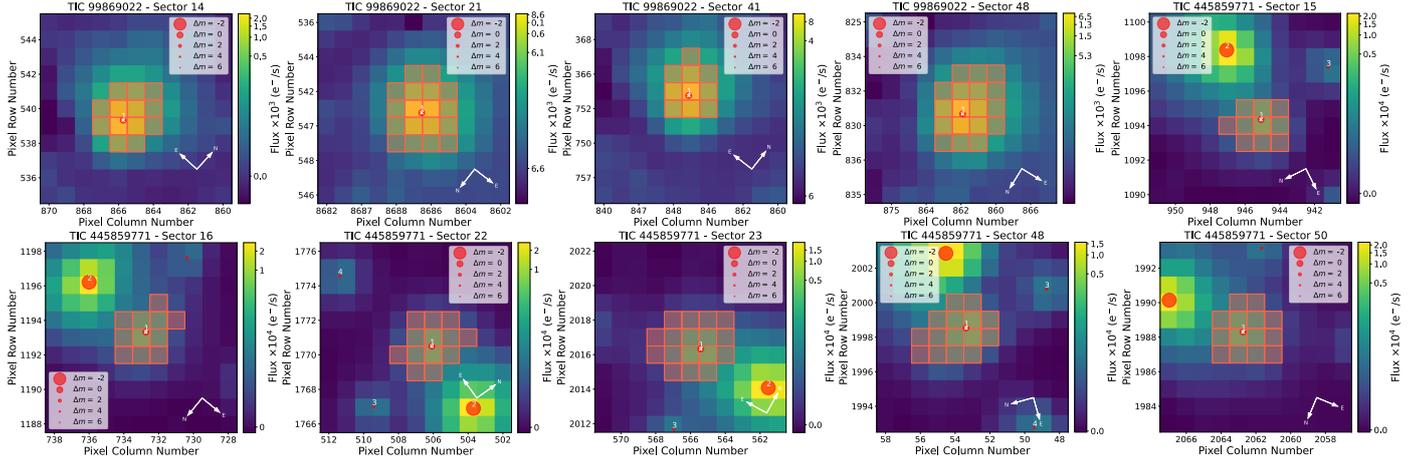
TOI-1273.01 was detected by both the QLP and SPOC pipelines in transit searches of sector 15 and alerted by the TSO on 17 October 2019. The difference image centroiding test performed by the SPOC for sector 15 located the host star within  $0.5880 \pm 2.5565$  arcsec of the source of the transit, and subsequently to within  $0.3240 \pm 2.4923$  arcsec based on an analysis of sectors 15, 22, 23, 48 and 50.

We downloaded from the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST<sup>2</sup>) the 2-min cadence light curves computed by the TESS SPOC pipeline (Jenkins et al. 2016) and the 30-min cadence light curves, which have the same preprocessing but are derived from TESS full frame images by Caldwell et al. (2020). We then used the Lightkurve python package (Lightkurve Collaboration 2018) to remove all NaNs and  $5\sigma$  outliers. We used the column `pdcsap_flux` as the flux, which is the light curve from the Presearch Data Conditioning Simple Aperture Photometry (PDCSAP) and is corrected for crowding contamination, instrumental trends and noise (Stumpe et al. 2012, 2014; Smith et al. 2012). The data for both targets are presented in Fig. 1, where the flux is shown in parts per thousand (‰) and the transits can be seen at plain sight. The depths and durations of the transits reported by TESS-SPOC are 0.43% and  $2.1 \pm 0.2$  h for TOI-1199.01 and 0.48% and  $1.4 \pm 0.2$  h for TOI-1273.01. Contamination ratios of 0.047% for TOI-1199 and 0.30% for TOI-1273 are also reported, where the larger value for TOI-1273 is most likely due to a close source as can be seen in the TESS target pixel file images shown in Fig. 2, which were made using `tpfplotter`<sup>3</sup> (Aller et al. 2020).

Given the good quality of the PDCSAP light curves, no further detrending or contamination correction was deemed necessary and we did not include a dilution factor in the models. We

<sup>2</sup> <https://mast.stsci.edu/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://github.com/jlillo/tpfplotter>



**Fig. 2.** TESS target pixel file images of all sectors used in our analysis. The four images in the first row from left to right correspond to sectors 14, 21, 41, and 48 for TOI-1199. The last image of the first row and the five from the second row correspond to sectors 15, 16, 22, 23, 48, and 50 for TOI-1273. Colors show the electron counts. Pixels colored in red were used for the simple aperture photometry. The target star and nearby sources at their *Gaia* DR3 positions (*Gaia* Collaboration 2023) are marked with numbered red circles; number 1 is the target star. The size of the circles codes their relative magnitude with respect to the target star.

ran a box least-squares analysis (Kovács et al. 2016) of the TESS time series, which recovered the periodic signals at 3.67 days for TOI-1199.01 and 4.63 days for TOI-1273.01. The phase-folded light curve of TOI-1273.01 reveals a well-defined V-shape transit (see Fig. 9), meaning that if this is product of a planetary transit, the transit must be close to grazing (i.e., the transit impact parameter is near 1).

## 2.2. Light curve follow-up

The TESS image scale is  $\sim 21''$  per pixel and photometric apertures typically extend out to roughly 1 arcmin, generally causing multiple stars to blend in the TESS aperture. While the SPOC pipeline tests already constrains the location of the source of the transit signature to within a pixel (see Sect. 2.1), to further confirm the true source of the TOI detections, we conducted ground-based photometric follow-up observations of the field around TOI-1199 and TOI-1273 as part of the TFOP<sup>4</sup> Sub Group 1 (Collins 2019). We used the TESS Transit Finder, which is a customized version of the Tapir software package (Jensen 2013), to schedule our transit observations. The images were calibrated and differential photometric data were extracted using AstroImageJ (Collins et al. 2017), except as noted below. All light curve data are available on the EXOFOP-TESS website for both TOI-1199.01<sup>5</sup> and TOI-1273.01<sup>6</sup>. A summary of all the photometry data is presented in Table 1.

### 2.2.1. Citizen scientist observations

We initially observed TOI-1199 using citizen scientists observatories. On 4 February 2020 we simultaneously observed a transit of TOI-1199.01 from the 0.36 m telescope at CROW observatory (Portalegre, Portugal) in Sloan *g'* band and the 0.24 m telescope at Wild Boar Remote Observatory (San Casciano in val di pesa, Firenze, Italy) in *Rc* band and detected roughly 0.4% deep events

<sup>4</sup> <https://tess.mit.edu/followup>

<sup>5</sup> <https://exofop.ipac.caltech.edu/tess/target.php?id=99869022>

<sup>6</sup> <https://exofop.ipac.caltech.edu/tess/target.php?id=445859771>

on target using photometric apertures that exclude flux from the nearest known *Gaia* Data Release 3 (DR3) star  $\sim 16''$  north of TOI-1199. We observed a second transit epoch with the 0.36 m telescope at Waffelow Creek Observatory (Nacogdoches, TX, USA) on 9 December 2020 in Sloan *g'* band and again confirmed the event on target relative to known *Gaia* DR3 stars. We adjusted the follow-up ephemeris from these light curves to a slightly longer period, which allowed us to predict the transit timings for our later follow-up observations with a higher precision.

We observed a transit of TOI-1273.01 from the 0.36 m telescope at Acton Sky Portal (Acton, MA, USA) on 21 January 2020 in Sloan *r'* band and detected a roughly 0.5–0.6% deep event on target relative to the nearest known *Gaia* DR3 star  $\sim 13''$  northeast of TOI-1273. While this transit observations were important in the follow-up stage of the candidates, they were not included in the model fit. However, we show the best-fit model overplotted to the phased light curves in Appendix D.

### 2.2.2. MuSCAT2

A transit event of TOI-1199.01 was observed on 27 April 2020 with MuSCAT2 (Narita et al. 2019) mounted on the 1.5 m *Carlos Sánchez* Telescope at Teide Observatory, Spain. MuSCAT2 is a multi-band imager equipped with four  $1024 \times 1024$  pixels CCDs with a field of view of  $7.4 \times 7.4$ . It can obtain near-simultaneous images in *g'*, *r'*, *i'*, and *z'* bands and it was designed for transiting planets follow-up observations.

During the observations the telescope was slightly defocused to avoid the saturation of the target and clouds were present for roughly half the transit. The exposure times were set to 15, 10, 15, and 15 s in *g'*, *r'*, *i'*, and *z'*, respectively. The raw data were reduced by the MuSCAT2 pipeline (Parviainen et al. 2019); the pipeline performs dark and flat field calibrations, aperture photometry and instrumental systematics correction. The single transit event was interrupted by clouds on the first half of the transit. We attempted to use the second half for the modeling, but there was additional systematic noise in the data. When we removed the transit from the fit, there was no significant impact on the derived parameters, so we decided not to

**Table 1.** Summary of photometric observations.

Date	Facility and instrument	Transit coverage	Filter	Used in the model?
TOI-1199				
18 Jul. 2019	TESS 30-min	Full (4)	TESS	Yes
21 Jan. 2020	TESS 30-min	Full (6)	TESS	Yes
24 Jul. 2021	TESS 2-min	Full (8)	TESS	Yes
28 Jan. 2022	TESS 2-min	Full (5)	TESS	Yes
13 Feb. 2021	<i>Fred Lawrence Whipple</i> Observatory – KeplerCam	Full (1)	$B, z'$	Yes
13 Apr. 2021	<i>Fred Lawrence Whipple</i> Observatory – KeplerCam	Full (1)	$B, z'$	Yes
27 Apr. 2021	<i>Carlos Sánchez</i> Telescope – MuSCAT2	Egress	$g', r', i', z'_s$	No
4 Feb. 2020	CROW Observatory	Full (1)	$g'$	No
4 Feb. 2020	Wild Boar Remote Observatory	Full (1)	$R_c$	No
9 Dec. 2020	Waffelow Creek Observatory	Full (1)	$g'$	No
TOI-1273				
15 Aug. 2019	TESS 2-min	Full (6)	TESS	Yes
12 Sep. 2019	TESS 30-min	Full (4)	TESS	Yes
19 Feb. 2020	TESS 2-min	Full (6)	TESS	Yes
19 Mar. 2020	TESS 2-min	Full (5)	TESS	Yes
28 Jan. 2022	TESS 2-min	Full (5)	TESS	Yes
26 Mar. 2022	TESS 2-min	Full (4)	TESS	Yes
13 Feb. 2020	<i>Fred Lawrence Whipple</i> Observatory – KeplerCam	Full (1)	$B$	Yes
18 Feb. 2020	<i>Carlos Sánchez</i> Telescope – MuSCAT2	Ingress	$g', r', i', z'_s$	Yes
21 Jan. 2020	Acton Sky Portal	Full (1)	$r'$	No
17 Feb. 2020	Catania Astrophysical Observatory	Partial	$B$	No

**Notes.** TESS dates correspond to the start date of the sector. When full transits are observed, the number of transits is indicated in parenthesis.

include it in the final model. The data are shown in Appendix D with the best-fit model overplotted. TOI-1273 was observed on the night of 17 February 2020 with MuSCAT2 in  $g', r', i'$ , and  $z'_s$  bands. The data were acquired with the telescope slightly defocused and the exposure times were set to 8 s for all bands. The raw data were also calibrated and reduced with the MuSCAT2 pipeline (Parviainen et al. 2019). Again, the transit captured was affected by clouds, this time on the second half. We used the first half of the transit on the four bands in the model. The data are shown in Fig. 9 along the best-fit model.

### 2.2.3. KeplerCam

We observed two full transits of TOI-1199.01 on 13 February 2021 and 13 April 2021 with the KeplerCam instrument on the 1.2 m telescope at the *Fred Lawrence Whipple* Observatory (FLWO) using alternating  $B$  band and Sloan  $z'$  band filters, resulting in four light curves. The  $4096 \times 4096$  Fairchild CCD 486 detector has an image scale of  $0''.336$  per pixel, resulting in a  $23'.1 \times 23'.1$  field of view. We also observed one full transit of TOI-1273.01 on 13 February 2020 with KeplerCam in  $B$  band. The KeplerCam light curves of both targets were used in the models and are shown on Figs. 8 and 9.

### 2.2.4. Catania Astrophysical Observatory

We observed one almost full transit of TOI-1273.01 (a part of the egress is missing) on 17 February 2020 in  $B$  band from the 0.91 m telescope at Catania Astrophysical Observatory (Catania, Italy) and detected a roughly 0.5–0.6% event on target. The custom built  $1024 \times 1024$  detector uses a KAF1001E CCD with an image scale of  $0''.66$  per pixel, resulting in a  $11'.2 \times 11'.2$  field of view. These data were not used in the model and is shown in Appendix D.

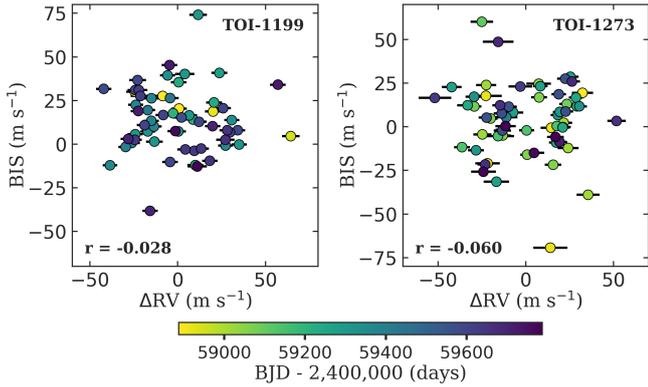
### 2.3. SOPHIE spectroscopy

Radial velocity measurements for the two targets were obtained from high-resolution spectroscopy with SOPHIE<sup>7</sup>, the fiber-fed echelle spectrograph mounted on the 1.93 m telescope at the Haute-Provence Observatory in France (Perruchot et al. 2008; Bouchy et al. 2013). The spectrograph is fed from the Cassegrain focus through either one of two separate optical fiber sets, yielding two different spectral resolutions (high-efficiency and high-resolution modes). The spectrograph covers the wavelength range 3872–6943 Å. Using the high-resolution mode ( $R = 75\,000$ ) we obtained 60 RVs for TOI-1199 between December 2019 and June 2022 with a mean uncertainty of  $4.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , mean signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of  $\sim 30$  and mean exposition time of 1333 s. We also obtained 60 RVs for TOI-1273, which have a mean uncertainty of  $5.4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , mean S/N  $\sim 32$ , mean exposition time of 1500 s and were observed between February 2020 and July 2022.

The RVs were derived through the SOPHIE pipeline (Bouchy et al. 2009a), making cross-correlations with numerical masks. We used the optimized procedures presented by Heidari et al. (2022, 2024). This includes in particular: (1) CCD charge transfer inefficiency correction (Bouchy et al. 2009b); (2) correction for the moonlight contamination using the simultaneous sky spectrum obtained from the second SOPHIE fiber aperture (Pollacco et al. 2008; Hébrard et al. 2008); (3) RV constant master correction for instrumental long-term drifts (Courcol et al. 2015); and (4) correction of the instrumental short-term drifts thanks to the frequently measured drifts interpolated at the precise time of each observation.

We excluded the 15 bluest spectral orders from the cross-correlations due to their low S/N. We tried different masks

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.obs-hp.fr/guide/sophie/sophie-eng.shtml>



**Fig. 3.** SOPHIE RVs plotted against the BISs of the cross-correlation function. The barycentric Julian date (BJD) of each observation is color coded. Pearson’s  $r$  correlation coefficient cases indicates no significant linear correlation between the RVs and BISs in either case. TOI-1199 (left panel) and TOI-1273 (right panel).

characteristic of various stellar types, which all produced results in agreement. This agreement favors the planetary scenario, whereas a transit implying blended stars of different spectral types might produce RV semi-amplitudes varying with the stellar mask. The bisector spans (BISs) of each cross-correlation function were also computed following Queloz et al. (2001). They show no significant variations nor correlation with the RVs (see Fig. 3), also arguing in favor of the planetary scenario for the transit events. Figure 4 shows the generalized Lomb-Scargle<sup>8</sup> (GLS; Zechmeister & Kürster 2009) periodograms of both targets. For the two systems, the RV shows variations in agreement with the periods and phases derived from the photometry (Sects. 2.1 and 2.2). We see no further significant signals in the residuals after removing the best-fit model or in the BISs. From these results, we validate TOI-1199.01 and TOI-1273.01 as planetary transits, and forward refer to the planets as TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b. The complete RV and BIS time series for both targets are displayed in Appendix A.

#### 2.4. High-resolution imaging

If an exoplanet host star has a spatially close companion, that companion (bound or line of sight) can create a false-positive transit signal if it is, for example, an eclipsing binary. Moreover, “third-light” flux from the close companion star can lead to an underestimated planetary radius if not accounted for in the transit model (Ciardi et al. 2015), yield incorrect planet and stellar parameters (Furlan & Howell 2017, 2020), and cause non-detections of small planets residing with the same exoplanetary system (Lester et al. 2021). Additionally, the discovery of close, bound companion stars, which exist in nearly one-half of FGK-type stars (Matson et al. 2018) provides crucial information toward our understanding of exoplanetary formation, dynamics, and evolution (Howell et al. 2021). Thus, to search for close-in bound companions unresolved in photometric observations (Sects. 2.1 and 2.2) and undetected from SOPHIE stellar mask and bisector studies (Sect. 2.3), we obtained high-resolution imaging speckle observations of TOI-1199 and TOI-1273.

TOI-1199 and TOI-1273 were observed on 15 and 17 February 2020 (respectively) using the ‘Alopeke speckle instrument on

the Gemini North 8 m telescope<sup>9</sup> (Scott et al. 2021). ‘Alopeke provides simultaneous speckle imaging in two bands (562 nm and 832 nm) with output data products including a reconstructed image with robust contrast limits on companion detections (e.g., Howell & Furlan 2022). Four sets of  $1000 \times 0.06$  s exposures were collected for each target and subjected to Fourier analysis in our standard reduction pipeline (see Howell et al. 2011). Figure 5 shows our final contrast curves and the 832 nm reconstructed speckle images. We find that both TOI-1199 and TOI-273 are single stars revealing no nearby companion brighter than 5–7 magnitudes below that of the target star from  $0.1''$  out to  $1.2''$ . At the distance of TOI-1199 ( $d = 247$  pc) and TOI-1273 ( $d = 176$  pc) these angular limits correspond to spatial limits of 25–298 AU and 18–212 AU, respectively.

### 3. Analysis

#### 3.1. Stellar parameters

TOI-1199 and TOI-1273 are both  $G$ -type dwarfs, with  $V$  magnitudes of  $\sim 11$  that reside in the vicinity of the Sun, with distances  $247.0^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$  pc and  $176.0^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$  pc, respectively, as reported by Bailer-Jones et al. (2021) from *Gaia* parallaxes.

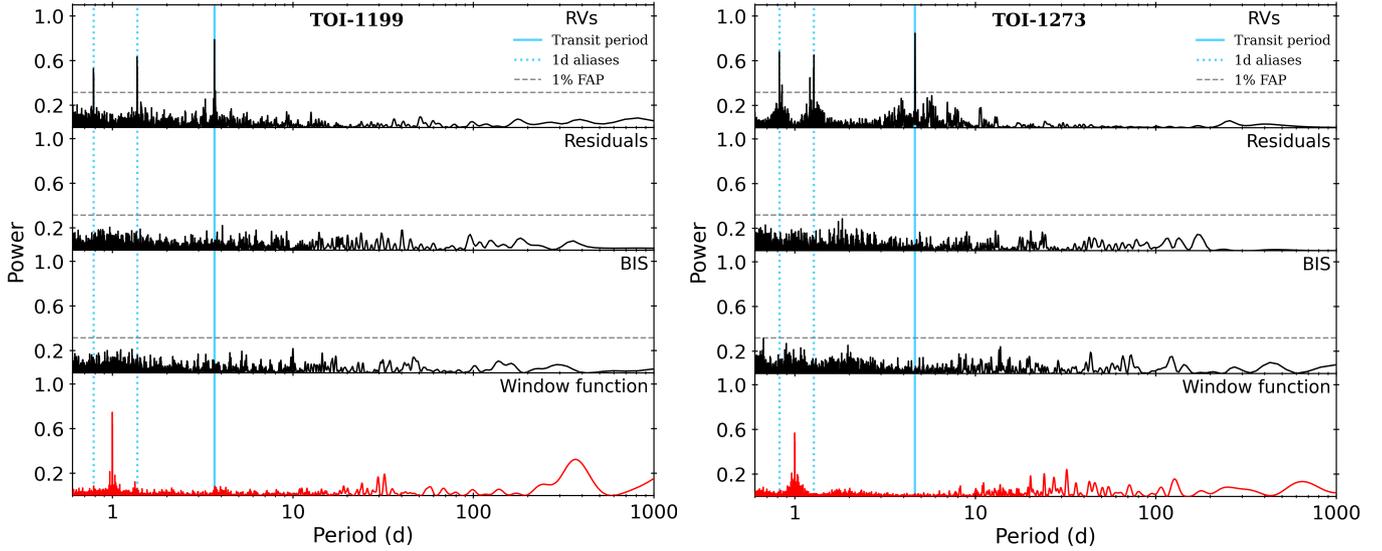
From the combined SOPHIE spectra unpolluted by moonlight the stellar atmospheric parameters ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\log g$ ,  $V_{\text{turbulence}}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ) were derived using the ARES+MOOG methodology described in Sousa et al. (2021), Sousa (2014), and Santos et al. (2013). We use the latest version of ARES<sup>10</sup> (Sousa et al. 2007, 2015) to measure the equivalent widths of selected iron lines on the combined spectrum of TOI-1199 and TOI-1273. The list of iron lines is the same as the one presented in Sousa et al. (2008). A minimization process is used to find the ionization and excitation equilibrium and converge to the best set of spectroscopic parameters. This process makes use of a grid of Kurucz model atmospheres (Kurucz 1993) and the radiative transfer code MOOG (Snedden 1973). This procedure leads to the following atmospheric parameters:  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5700 \pm 66$  K,  $\log g = 4.15 \pm 0.12$ ,  $V_{\text{turbulence}} = 0.91 \pm 0.04$  m s<sup>-1</sup>,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.42 \pm 0.05$  dex, and  $v \sin i = 3.3 \pm 1.0$  km s<sup>-1</sup> for TOI-1199 and  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5700 \pm 70$  K,  $\log g = 4.34 \pm 0.10$ ,  $V_{\text{turbulence}} = 0.81 \pm 0.03$  m s<sup>-1</sup>,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.07 \pm 0.04$  dex, and  $v \sin i = 2.2 \pm 1.0$  km s<sup>-1</sup> for TOI-1273. We also derived a more accurate trigonometric surface gravity using recent *Gaia* data following the same procedure as described in Sousa et al. (2021), leading to  $\log g = 4.19 \pm 0.03$  and  $\log g = 4.38 \pm 0.03$  for TOI-1199 and TOI-1273, respectively. The  $\log R'_{\text{HK}}$  index were computed following Boisse et al. (2010), indicating low activity for both stars, with values of  $-5.1 \pm 0.2$  and  $-5.0 \pm 0.2$  for TOI-1199 and TOI-1273, respectively.

As an independent analysis we also derived stellar parameters using spectra obtained with the Tillinghast Reflector Echelle Spectrograph (TRES; Fűrész 2008) on the 1.5 m Tillinghast Reflector at FLWO in Arizona, USA. TRES is an optical (390–910 nm) fiber-fed echelle spectrograph with a resolving power of  $\sim 44\,000$ . The spectra were extracted using the standard pipeline as described in Buchhave et al. (2010) and stellar parameters were derived using the Stellar Parameter Classification (SPC; Buchhave et al. 2012, 2014) tool. TOI-1199 was observed on 7 January 2020 and 9 January 2020 (with 36 and 35 S/N, respectively) and TOI-1273 was observed on 30 December 2019

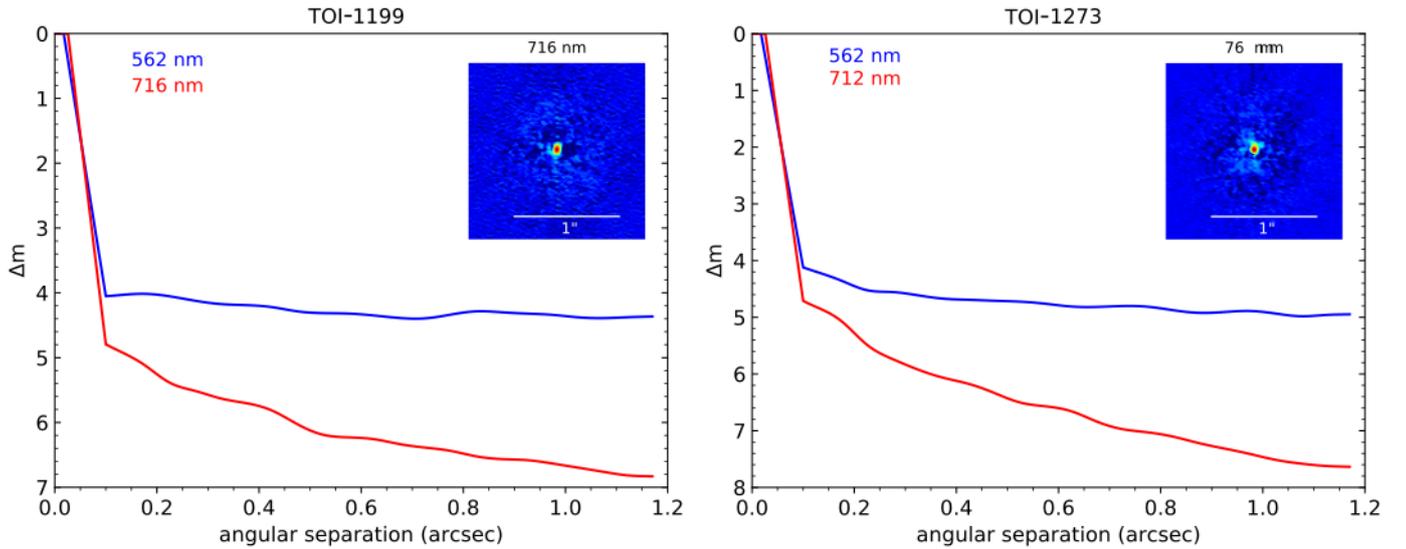
<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gemini.edu/sciops/instruments/alopeke-zorro/>

<sup>10</sup> The last version, ARES v2, can be downloaded at <https://github.com/sousasag/ARES>

<sup>8</sup> We used the *astropy* implementation of this method (Astropy Collaboration 2022).



**Fig. 4.** GLS periodograms of the SOPHIE RV time series, the residuals of the best-fit Keplerian model (from Sect. 3.2), the BIS, and the window function. For TOI-1199 (*left panel*) and TOI-1273 (*right panel*), the image shows the computed power spectrum of the GLS. In the RVs, the highest peak matches the transit period of the planet candidates, but the same signal is not present in the residuals, the BIS, or the window function. The analytical false alarm probability threshold of 1% is shown.



**Fig. 5.** Gemini speckle observations of TOI-1199 (*left*) and TOI-1273 (*right*). The contrast curves in the 562 nm (red) and 832 nm (blue) bands are shown along with the reconstructed 832 nm image. The data show that there are no close-in companions brighter than 5–7 magnitudes below the target stars magnitude from 0.1'' to 1.2''.

and 24 January 2020 (with 34 and 37 S/N, respectively). This analysis led to the following parameters:  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5720 \pm 50$  K,  $\log g = 4.25 \pm 0.10$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.50 \pm 0.08$  dex and  $v \sin i = 3.4 \pm 0.5$  km s<sup>-1</sup> for TOI-1199 and  $T_{\text{eff}} = 5690 \pm 50$  K,  $\log g = 4.35 \pm 0.10$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.10 \pm 0.08$  dex and  $v \sin i = 2.9 \pm 0.5$  km s<sup>-1</sup> for TOI-1273. All the values agree within  $1\sigma$  with those reported above from the analysis of SOPHIE spectra. For this four parameters we adopt the weighted arithmetic mean from the two analysis (for  $\log g$  we combined the three determinations), which are the values reported in Table 2.

We performed an analysis of the broadband spectral energy distribution (SED) of the stars together with the *Gaia* DR3 parallax (with no systematic offset applied; see, e.g., Stassun & Torres 2021) to determine an empirical measurement of the

stellar radius, following the procedures described in Stassun & Torres (2016, 2018), and Stassun et al. (2017). We pulled the  $JHK_S$  magnitudes from 2MASS, the  $W1$ – $W3$  magnitudes from WISE, the  $G_{\text{BP}}$   $G_{\text{RP}}$  magnitudes from *Gaia*, the  $BVg'r'i'$  magnitudes from APASS, and where available the near-UV magnitude from GALEX. Together, the available photometry spans the full stellar SED over at least the wavelength range 0.4–10  $\mu\text{m}$  and up to 0.2–20  $\mu\text{m}$  (see Fig. 6).

We then performed a fit using PHOENIX stellar atmosphere models (Husser et al. 2013), with the main parameters being the effective temperature ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ) and metallicity ( $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ), which we adopted from the spectroscopic values, as well as the extinction  $A_V$ , which we limited to maximum line-of-sight value from the Galactic dust maps of Schlegel et al. (1998).

**Table 2.** Host star parameters.

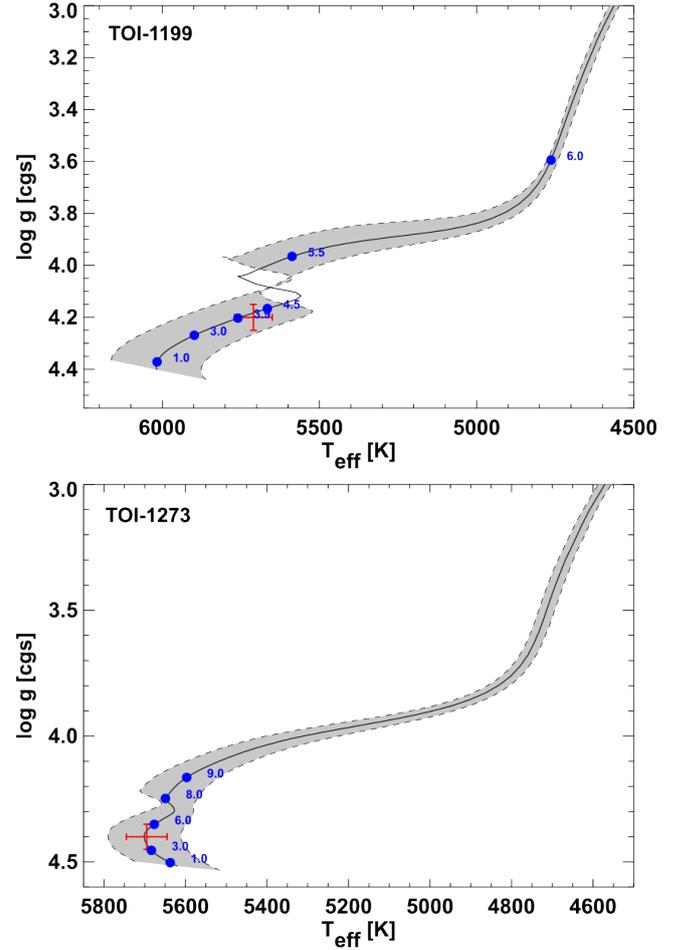
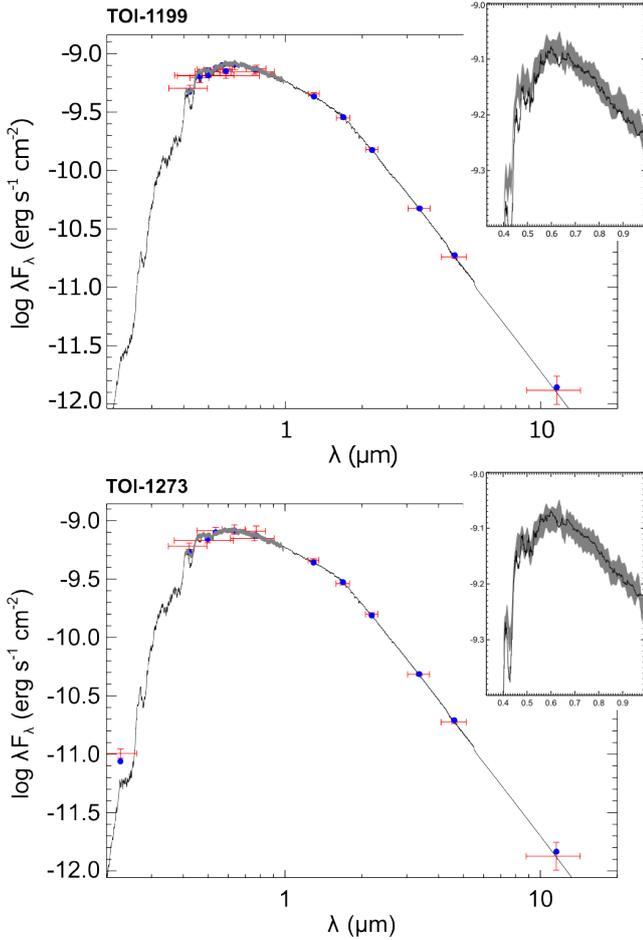
	TOI-1199	TOI-1273	
Parameter			Ref.
	Designations		
TIC	99869022	445859771	(1)
2MASS	J11073136+6121096	J14162891+5823255	(2)
<i>Gaia</i> DR3	861975270310252416	1611685004650291840	(3)
	Astrometry		
RA (J2016.0)	11:07:31.35	14:16:29.01	(3)
Dec (J2016.0)	+61:21:9.24	+58:23:24.89	(3)
$\mu \cos \delta$ (mas)	$-3.963 \pm 0.013$	$37.200 \pm 0.012$	(3)
$\pi$ (mas)	$4.041 \pm 0.016$	$5.659 \pm 0.010$	(3)
Distance (pc)	$247.0^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$	$176.0^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$	(4)
	Photometry		
Near-UV	–	$16.756 \pm 0.019$	(5)
<i>B</i>	$11.675 \pm 0.099$	$11.798 \pm 0.055$	(6)
<i>V</i>	$11.069 \pm 0.069$	$11.011 \pm 0.063$	(6)
<i>g'</i>	$11.272 \pm 0.072$	$11.385 \pm 0.019$	(6)
<i>r'</i>	$10.873 \pm 0.070$	$10.80 \pm 0.10$	(6)
<i>i'</i>	$10.699 \pm 0.081$	$10.60 \pm 0.11$	(6)
<i>G</i>	$10.8858 \pm 0.0001$	$10.8656 \pm 0.0001$	(3)
<i>G</i> <sub>BP</sub>	$11.2413 \pm 0.0004$	$11.2050 \pm 0.0004$	(3)
<i>G</i> <sub>RP</sub>	$10.3684 \pm 0.0003$	$10.3603 \pm 0.0003$	(3)
<i>J</i>	$9.830 \pm 0.021$	$9.814 \pm 0.022$	(2)
<i>H</i>	$9.542 \pm 0.017$	$9.515 \pm 0.028$	(2)
<i>K</i> <sub>S</sub>	$9.466 \pm 0.015$	$9.417 \pm 0.024$	(2)
<i>W</i> <sub>1</sub>	$9.410 \pm 0.023$	$9.385 \pm 0.022$	(7)
<i>W</i> <sub>2</sub>	$9.464 \pm 0.019$	$9.430 \pm 0.019$	(7)
<i>W</i> <sub>3</sub>	$9.398 \pm 0.032$	$9.375 \pm 0.031$	(7)
	Bulk properties		
<i>T</i> <sub>eff</sub> (K)	$5710 \pm 40$	$5690 \pm 40$	(8)
log <i>g</i>	$4.19 \pm 0.03$	$4.37 \pm 0.03$	(8)
<i>V</i> <sub>turbulence</sub> (m s <sup>-1</sup> )	$0.91 \pm 0.04$	$0.81 \pm 0.03$	(8)
[Fe/H] (dex)	$0.44 \pm 0.04$	$0.07 \pm 0.04$	(8)
<i>v</i> sin <i>i</i> (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	$3.4 \pm 0.4$	$2.8 \pm 0.4$	(8)
log <i>R'</i> <sub>HK</sub>	$-5.1 \pm 0.2$	$-5.0 \pm 0.2$	(8)
<i>A</i> <sub>V</sub>	$0.02 \pm 0.02$	$0.01 \pm 0.01$	(8)
<i>F</i> <sub>bol</sub> (10 <sup>-9</sup> erg s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> )	$1.0553 \pm 0.0017$	$1.097 \pm 0.013$	(8)
<i>L</i> <sub>bol</sub> ( <i>L</i> <sub>bol</sub> )	$2.015 \pm 0.008$	$1.07 \pm 0.01$	(8)
Radius ( <i>R</i> <sub>⊙</sub> )	$1.45 \pm 0.03$	$1.06 \pm 0.02$	(8)
Mass ( <i>M</i> <sub>⊙</sub> )	$1.23 \pm 0.07$	$1.06 \pm 0.06$	(8)
Age (Gyr)	$4.2 \pm 0.2$	$3.1 \pm 1.6$	(8)
<i>P</i> <sub>rot</sub> (d)	$23 \pm 5$	$42 \pm 11$	(8)
<i>P</i> <sub>rot</sub> /sin <i>i</i> (d)	$21.9 \pm 0.6$	$20.7 \pm 2.4$	(8)

**References.** (1) TIC (Stassun et al. 2019). (2) 2MASS (Cutri et al. 2003). (3) *Gaia* DR3 (Gaia Collaboration 2023). (4) Bailer-Jones et al. (2021). (5) GALEX (Bianchi et al. 2011). (6) APASS (Henden et al. 2015). (7) WISE (Cutri et al. 2021). (8) This work (Sect. 3.1).

The resulting fits (Fig. 6) have a best-fit  $A_V = 0.02 \pm 0.02$  and  $0.01 \pm 0.01$  for TOI-1199 and TOI-1273, respectively, with a reduced  $\chi^2$  of 1.2 and 1.4, respectively. Integrating the (un-reddened) SED gives the bolometric flux at Earth,  $F_{\text{bol}} = 1.0553 \pm 0.0017 \times 10^{-9}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> and  $1.097 \pm 0.013 \times 10^{-9}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. Taking the  $F_{\text{bol}}$  together with the *Gaia* parallax gives the bolometric luminosity directly,  $L_{\text{bol}} = 2.015 \pm 0.008 L_{\text{bol}}$  and  $1.07 \pm 0.01 L_{\text{bol}}$ , respectively. The stellar radius then follows from the Stefan-Boltzmann relation, giving  $R_{\star} = 1.45 \pm 0.03 R_{\odot}$  and  $1.06 \pm 0.02 R_{\odot}$ , respectively. In addition, we estimate the stellar mass from the empirical relations of

Torres et al. (2010), giving  $M_{\star} = 1.23 \pm 0.07 M_{\odot}$  and  $1.06 \pm 0.06 M_{\odot}$ , respectively.

We also estimate the stellar ages from the empirical rotation-activity-age relations of Mamajek & Hillenbrand (2008), as follows. We estimate the projected stellar rotation period from the spectroscopic  $v \sin i$  together with  $R_{\star}$ , giving  $P_{\text{rot}}/\sin i = 21.9 \pm 0.6$  days and  $20.7 \pm 2.4$  days, respectively, which imply gyrochronological ages of  $4.2 \pm 0.2$  Gyr and  $2.1 \pm 0.5$  Gyr, respectively. At the same time, the spectroscopically determined chromospheric activity indices,  $R'_{\text{HK}}$ , imply ages of  $8.4 \pm 3.6$  Gyr and  $6.6 \pm 3.2$  Gyr, respectively, and predict rotation periods



**Fig. 6.** SEDs of TOI-1199 and TOI-1273. Red symbols represent the observed photometric measurements; the horizontal bars mark the effective width of the passband. Blue symbols are the model fluxes from the best-fit PHOENIX atmosphere model (black). The absolute flux-calibrated *Gaia* spectrum is overlaid on the model SED as a gray swathe in the inset plots.

**Fig. 7.** Kiel diagrams for TOI-1199 and TOI-1273, showing  $\log g$  versus  $T_{\text{eff}}$  (red symbol) against the Yonsei-Yale stellar evolutionary model for the inferred mass and metallicity (gray swathe). Model ages are represented at various points as blue symbols with labels in Gyr.

of  $23.1 \pm 5.4$  days and  $42 \pm 11$  days, respectively. However, given the poor constraint on  $\log R'_{\text{HK}}$  this estimation is the least reliable. Finally, placing the stars in a Kiel diagram (Fig. 7) against the Yonsei-Yale stellar evolutionary models implies ages of  $4.2 \pm 0.3$  Gyr and  $4.5 \pm 1.5$  Gyr, respectively. The age reported on Table 2 in the case of TOI-1199 is the weighted arithmetic mean between the gyrochronological and the Kiel diagram ages, resulting in an estimated age of  $4.2 \pm 0.2$  Gyr. For TOI-1273 we did the same but we also added a systematic error to each measurement considering that the difference in the values from both methods imply an underestimation of the error bars, the final estimated age is  $3.1 \pm 1.6$  Gyr.

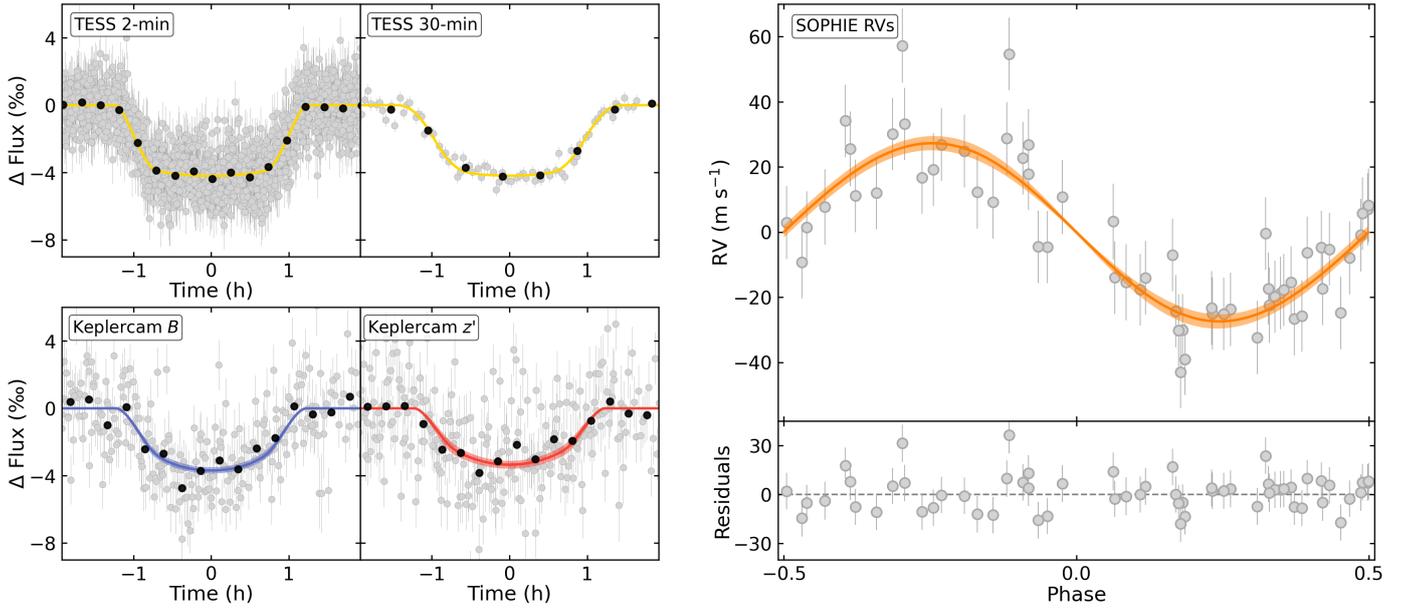
Something to remark is that both stars are solar analogs, the main difference being the really high metallicity of TOI-1199. TOI-1273 has parameters consistent within 2 and  $3\sigma$  to those of the Sun, making it a candidate to solar twin. This makes these two targets more interesting since solar analogs and especially solar twins offer an opportunity to derive more accurate stellar parameters and consequently more accurate planetary parameters. The adopted stellar parameters for both stars are summarized in Table 2.

### 3.2. Planetary parameters

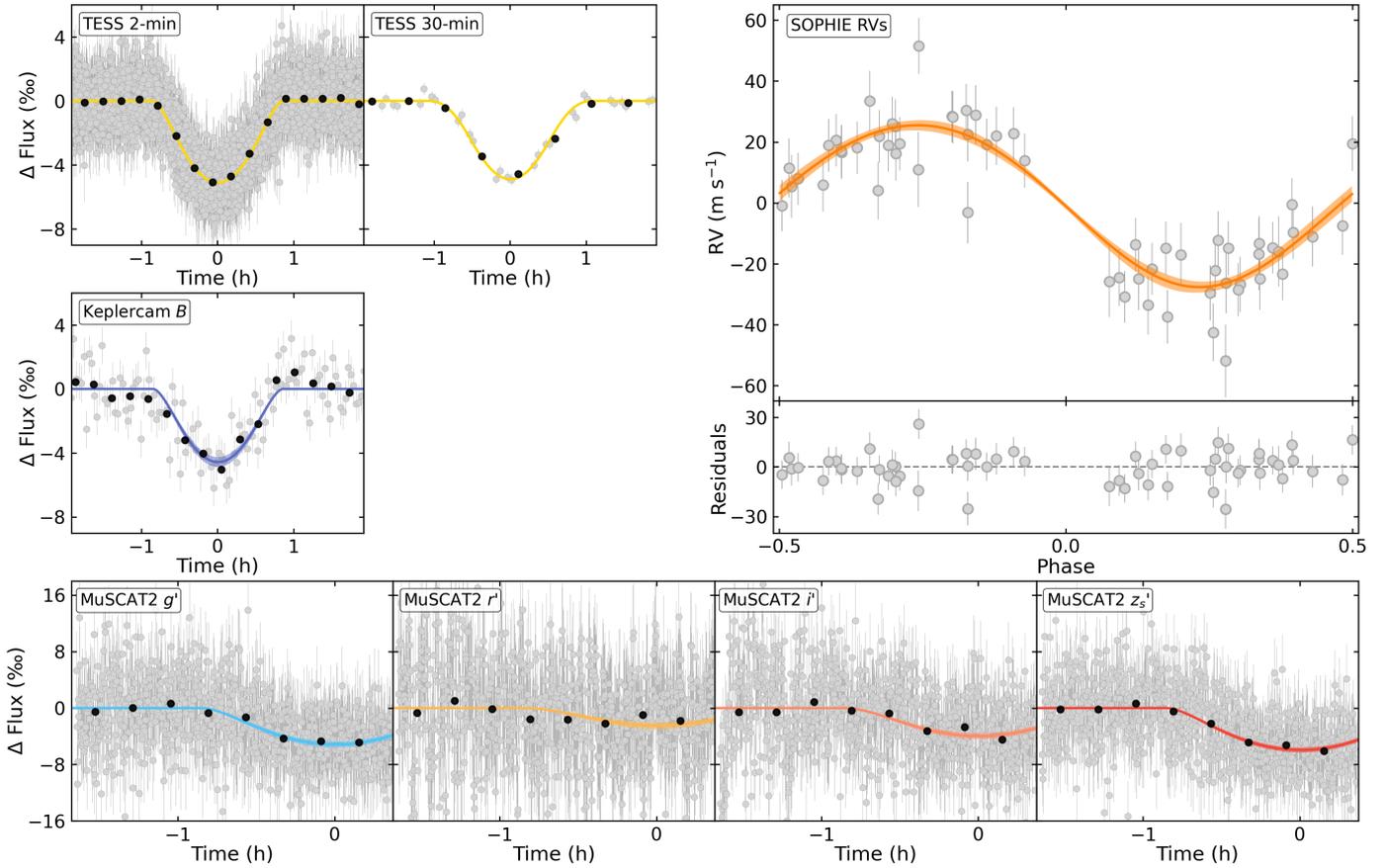
We fit a joint model to the photometric and RV observations of both targets. For TOI-1199 the inputs of the joint model are the 60 SOPHIE RVs, the light curves from four TESS sectors (two 30-min cadence and two 2-min cadence) and the KeplerCam light curves in bands *B* and *z'* (Fig. 8). In the case of TOI-1273, we used 60 SOPHIE RVs, TESS light curves from six sectors (five high cadence and one low cadence), one KeplerCam *B*-band light curve, and four MuSCAT2 light curves in bands *g'*, *r'*, *i'*, and *z'* (Fig. 9). In the two models we only used the points within 0.1 day from the mid transits.

Bayesian inference was carried out to obtain the planetary parameters from a probabilistic model, and it was similar for both targets. We used the EXOPLANET Python package (Foreman-Mackey et al. 2021), which is built within the framework of PyMC3, a flexible and open source Python probabilistic programming language with a built-in Hamiltonian Monte Carlo Sampler (Salvatier et al. 2016). One advantage of using the EXOPLANET toolkit is that it has many built-in common functions and tools for modeling exoplanetary time series like the solver of the Kepler equation and others.

The prior distributions defined for the parameters of the joint models are shown in Appendix B. The stellar mass and radius have normal priors informed by the analysis presented



**Fig. 8.** Best-fit model and residuals for TOI-1199. On each curve, the solid colored line and its overlay correspond to the median and 16th–84th percentile regions of the solution, respectively. *Left:* folded light curves used in the model. White markers show the binned light curve with a bin size of 0.01 day. *Right panel:* phase-folded RVs and residuals.



**Fig. 9.** Best-fit model and residuals for TOI-1273. On each curve, the solid colored line and its overlay correspond to the median and 16th–84th percentile regions of the solution, respectively. *Left and bottom panel:* folded light curves used in the model. White markers show the binned light curve with a bin size of 0.01 day. *Right panel:* phase-folded RVs and residuals.

in Sect. 3.1 and bounded between 0 and 3. For the limb darkening coefficients ( $q_1$  and  $q_2$ ), we used for each bandpass the two-parameter quadratic law parametrization described by Kipping (2013). Additionally, a mean baseline flux and a jitter term is defined for each instrument and bandpass (in the case of TESS also for each cadence), the jitter is introduced in the model by adding it in quadrature to the error of the light curves. From inspecting the transits on Fig. 9, high values for the impact parameters are expected, especially for TOI-1273 where a clear V-shape is observed indicating a grazing transit. Considering this, we set a uniform prior between 0 and  $1 + R_p/R_*$  to the impact parameter  $b$  to make sure we include the case of  $b > 1$  in the parameter space. For the ratio of radius  $R_p/R_*$ , we defined a wide log-normal prior that was informed by the measured depth of the transits. In the case of TOI-1273 we also included a lower bound constraint to the planetary bulk density because of the grazing transit, this is discussed in detail in Sect. 3.3.

To account for any possible long-term trends in the RV curves we included a second degree polynomial of time with the three coefficients as free parameters, which are referred as RV trend 2, RV trend 1, and RV trend 0 in Table B.2 and are the quadratic, linear, and constant coefficients, respectively. Additionally, an RV jitter term is added with a log-normal prior, and for the RV semi-amplitude  $K$  we set log-normal priors informed by the estimated value from a preliminary fit on the RV curves. The time of mid transit,  $T_0$ , and the orbital period,  $P$ , have priors informed by the values obtained from the box least-squares analysis. Finally, because it is well known that sampling directly the eccentricity and the argument of periastron can be problematic for most Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) samplers (Parviainen 2018), we sampled for  $\sqrt{e} \sin \omega$  and  $\sqrt{e} \cos \omega$  instead with a uniform prior within a unit disk, which leads to a uniform prior on  $e$  as noted by Anderson et al. (2011).

After defining the models, we calculated the local maximum a posteriori solution, which was then used as a starting point for the No-U-Turn Sampler, a variation of a Hamiltonian Monte Carlo method described by Hoffman & Gelman (2011). We sampled the posterior distributions of the parameters with 4000 tuning steps, 4000 draws and 2 independent chains for each model. The MCMCs do not show convergence problems, the Gelman-Rubin statistic is close to 1 for all parameters and well below 1.1, which is generally considered the threshold to indicate convergence problems (Gelman et al. 2013).

For TOI-1199 b we obtain a well-constrained radius of  $R_p = 0.938 \pm 0.025 R_J$  and a mass of  $M_p = 0.239 \pm 0.020 M_J$ , resulting in a bulk density of  $0.358 \pm 0.041 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . For TOI-1273 b we constrain its radius to  $R_p = 0.99 \pm 0.22 R_J$ , where the larger uncertainty is a consequence of the grazing transit. Its mass is well determined to  $M_p = 0.222 \pm 0.015 M_J$ , giving a bulk density of  $0.28 \pm 0.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Equilibrium temperatures ( $T_{\text{eq}}$ ) are calculated for both assuming zero albedo and full day-night heat distribution according to

$$T_{\text{eq}} = T_{\star} \sqrt{\frac{R_{\star}}{a}} \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^{1/4}. \quad (1)$$

With these masses and short periods, both planets are located in the hot Saturn parameter space.

TOI-1199 b has an eccentricity of  $0.030 \pm 0.029$ , which is compatible with zero within  $2\sigma$  and with a  $3\sigma$  upper limit of 0.14. For TOI-1273 b we found a slightly larger value of  $0.055 \pm 0.032$ , also compatible with zero at  $2\sigma$  and with a  $3\sigma$  upper limit of 0.15. Considering the low values of eccentricity obtained for both planets we did a run for each fixing  $e = 0$  to

**Table 3.** Fitted and derived planetary parameters.

Parameter	TOI-1199 b	TOI-1273 b
Fitted parameters		
$P$ (d)	$3.671463 \pm 0.000003$	$4.631296 \pm 0.000003$
$T_0$ (TBJD)	$2420.5376 \pm 0.0004$	$1712.3468 \pm 0.0004$
$b$	$0.849 \pm 0.016$	$0.958 \pm 0.030$
$K$ ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ )	$27.5 \pm 2.1$	$26.7 \pm 1.5$
$\sqrt{e} \sin \omega$	$-0.01 \pm 0.12$	$-0.18 \pm 0.11$
$\sqrt{e} \cos \omega$	$0.06 \pm 0.14$	$0.04 \pm 0.14$
$R_p/R_{\star}$	$0.0663 \pm 0.0012$	$0.096 \pm 0.021$
Derived parameters		
$M$ ( $M_J$ )	$0.239 \pm 0.020$	$0.222 \pm 0.015$
$R$ ( $R_J$ )	$0.938 \pm 0.025$	$0.99 \pm 0.22$
$e$	$0.030 \pm 0.029$	$0.055 \pm 0.032$
$a$ (AU)	$0.04988 \pm 0.00091$	$0.0549 \pm 0.0010$
$\rho$ ( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ )	$0.358 \pm 0.041$	$0.28 \pm 0.11$
$T_{\text{eq}}$ (K)	$1486 \pm 20$	$1211 \pm 15$
$\omega$ (rad)	$1.0 \pm 1.7$	$1.9 \pm 2.4$

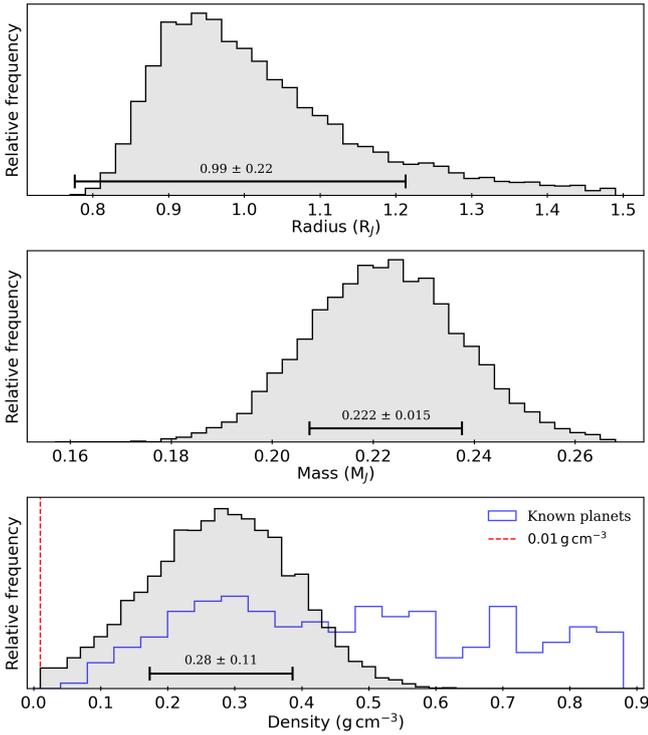
simplify the model and see if this might improve the constraints on other parameters. The results agreed within  $1\sigma$  for all parameters in both targets, we therefore decided to let the eccentricity as a free parameter.

With the available data we find no evidence of additional companions. As shown on Fig. 4, the residuals of the models do not present any further periodic signals. This allows us to discard other short-period planets at least with semi-amplitudes larger than the combined uncertainty from the RV measurements and the RV jitter; this value is  $11 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  for TOI-1199 and  $9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  for TOI-1273. Furthermore, the second degree polynomial model provides upper limits for any possible long-term trend. If we assume a circular orbit for a potential outer companion, we can discard planets with semi-amplitudes larger than the RV variation present in the polynomial model, and periods shorter than two times the time-span. With this criteria, we can exclude for TOI-1199 planets with periods shorter than 1800 days and semi-amplitudes larger than  $33 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  with  $3\sigma$  confidence, which translates to a lower limit mass of  $2.3 M_J$ . And for TOI-1273 the excluded companions have periods shorter than 1800 days and semi-amplitudes larger than  $23 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at  $3\sigma$ , corresponding to a lower limit mass of  $1.6 M_J$ . Additionally, we checked the *Gaia* DR3 renormalized unit weight error (RUWE) and astrometric excess noise (AEN) for TOI-1199 (AEN = 0.110 mas, RUWE = 1.12) and TOI-1273 (AEN = 0.056 mas, RUWE = 0.86). Neither show evidence of an accelerated motion signal beyond a 95% confidence level. Thus, there are no hints of a stellar or brown dwarf companion on either object. Maintaining a long-term RV monitoring of both stars is recommended to keep searching for possible companions and we are currently continuing such observations with SOPHIE.

Table 3 shows the orbital and physical parameters obtained for the two planets. The full list of parameters from the joint models is shown in Appendix B and the corner plots of the MCMC sampling of the posterior distributions are shown in Appendix C.

### 3.3. Prior TOI-1273 b density constraint

Some problems arise with grazing orbits. For example, it causes otherwise uncorrelated parameters  $b$  and  $R_p/R_{\star}$  to become



**Fig. 10.** Histograms from the posterior distribution samples of TOI-1273 b (radius, mass, and density from top to bottom). The error bars represent the reported value for each parameter, which is the median  $\pm 1\sigma$ . The red dashed line on the lower panel shows the value at which we put the prior constraint on the density. In the lower panel the bulk density distribution of confirmed planets with masses and radii determined to better than 20% precision is also shown.

highly correlated, making the sampling of this parameters significantly more difficult and also producing higher uncertainties on the derived planet radius and impact parameter. This problem cannot be overcome with re-parametrization. Another thing to consider is that since the transit is so close to the edge of the stellar disk, the model becomes more sensitive to the limb darkening parameters, and as established by Müller et al. (2013) the theoretical knowledge of the limb darkening close to the edge is inaccurate.

Traditional random-walk based MCMC algorithms become inefficient with correlated parameters. Although this is less of a problem for the NUTS sampler (Salvatier et al. 2016), highly correlated parameters remain problematic. In an initial run of the model two problems became evident for TOI-1273 b due to the degeneracy between  $b$  and  $R_p/R_*$ : (1) the effective sample size for this two parameters was significantly smaller than on TOI-1199 b; and (2) the two parameters were not well constrained in the parameter space, which resulted in having many samples located in physically unrealistic regions (that is, transits of impossibly big planets for the given mass with consequently large impact parameters, and extremely low densities). To overcome this we set a prior constraint on the planetary density. We limited the model to systems with bulk densities greater or equal to  $0.01 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , we consider this value a reasonable limit for the density. Figure 10 shows the posterior distributions for the radius, mass and density of TOI-1273 b, where the cut at  $0.01 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  is visible in the lower panel. The distribution of bulk densities for all known exoplanets with masses and radii known to better than 20% precision is also shown, where we see that there are no

planets with bulk densities lower than  $0.01 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . When applying this restriction to the model we get a better constraint to the radius of TOI-1273 b. The results reported in Tables 3, B.1, and B.2 are from the model with this restriction.

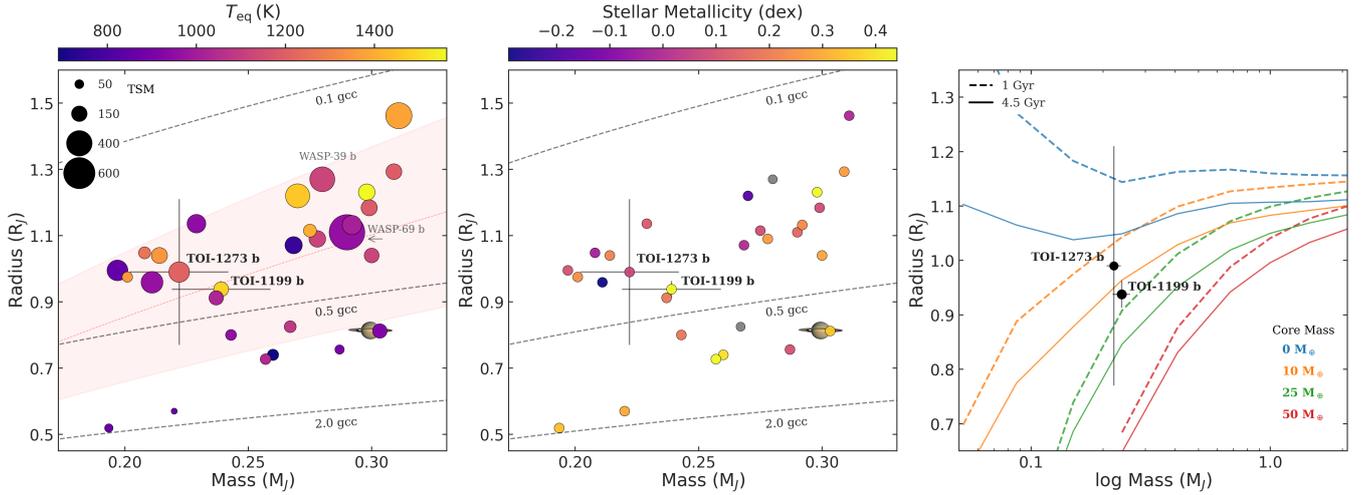
## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Radius–mass diagram

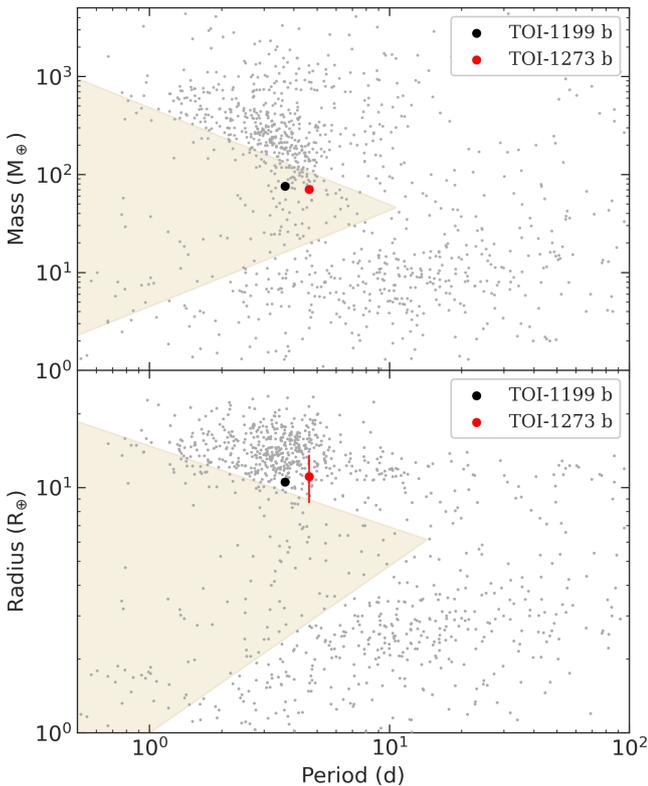
The combined analysis of high-resolution spectroscopy and space- and ground-based photometry allowed the determination of the masses and radii of planetary companions for the two target stars. Their masses and radii are  $M_p = 0.239 \pm 0.020 M_J$  and  $R_p = 0.938 \pm 0.025 R_J$  for TOI-1199 b; and  $M_p = 0.222 \pm 0.015 M_J$  and  $R_p = 0.99 \pm 0.22 R_J$  for TOI-1273 b. The physical properties of both planets are similar to those of Saturn ( $M_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.30 M_J$ ,  $R_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.83 R_J$ , and  $\rho_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.68 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ) but they lie on short-period orbits (3.67 days and 4.63 days, respectively) and are less dense ( $0.358 \pm 0.041 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  and  $0.28 \pm 0.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , respectively). To put them in context, we compared their masses and radii to the known exoplanet population in the range  $1 < P < 10$  days and  $60 < M_p < 100 M_{\oplus}$  with masses and radii determined to better than 20% precision (left and middle panels of Fig. 11). We can see that both planets are among the group with the lower densities for this range of masses and periods. In the left panel, the empirical radius-mass relation for volatile rich planets ( $\rho < 3.3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ) found by Otegi et al. (2020) is also shown, where we note that the masses and radii of TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b are well described within  $1\sigma$  by this relation. In the middle panel of Fig. 11, TOI-1199 b stands out as one of the planets with the highest host star metallicity among similar known systems. For planets in this range of masses, Enoch et al. (2012) finds a negative correlation between host star metallicity and radius, this tendency is more or less visible here. We also compared the mass and radius of our planets to the mass-radius predictions for giant irradiated planets by Fortney et al. (2007), the right panel of Fig. 11 shows the theoretical models with different core masses and ages at a fixed semimajor axis of 0.045 AU ( $a = 0.0492 \pm 0.0003$  for TOI-1199 b and  $a = 0.0540 \pm 0.0004$  for TOI-1273 b). These models assume a heavy elements solid core and a H/He envelope. While the large uncertainty on the radius of TOI-1273 b makes poor the comparison with the models, we see that for the radius, mass and age ( $4.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ Gyr}$ ) of TOI-1199 b, the planet is best described by a structure with a core mass between 10 and  $25 M_{\oplus}$ .

### 4.2. Position in the Neptunian desert

The lack of Neptune-sized planets in closed-in orbits is known as Neptunian desert, whose boundaries were determined by Mazeh et al. (2016). Since the principal methods of exoplanet detection should be highly efficient to detect this kind of object, explaining the origin of the desert is an intriguing subject of investigation in the field. It represents an opportunity to explore the possible underlying physical processes that cause it. In Fig. 12 we show the position of TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b within the mass-period (top) and radius-period (bottom) boundaries. Owen & Lai (2018) argue that the lower boundary can be explained by photoevaporation, while the upper boundary is supposed to be caused by high eccentricity migration followed by tidal disruption. But Thorngren et al. (2023) arrive at a slightly different conclusion, where photoevaporation can account at least partially on carving out the upper boundary. Mass loss rates have been surveyed



**Fig. 11.** Radius-mass diagrams. *Left panel:* planetary mass and radius of the confirmed planet population with  $1 < P < 10$  days and masses  $60 < M_p < 100 M_{\oplus}$ , with radii and masses determined to better than 20% precision. The gray dashed lines show constant density values of 0.1, 0.5 and  $2.0 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The position of Saturn is shown for comparison. The equilibrium temperatures for each planet are color coded and the markers are sized according to their TSM (Kempton et al. 2018). The R-M empirical relation found by Otegi et al. (2020) is shown by a dashed red line with the  $\pm 1\sigma$  regions colored. Two similar planets for which atmospheric characterization has been achieved are shown, namely WASP-39 b (Rustamkulov et al. 2023) and WASP-69 b (Khalafinejad et al. 2021; Lampón et al. 2023; Ouyang et al. 2023). *Middle panel:* same sample shown color coded by the metallicity of their host stars. Planets for which no host star metallicity determination is available are shown in gray. *Right panel:* Masses and radii of TOI-1199 b and TOI-1273 b shown along the structural models of Fortney et al. (2007) for planets at 0.045 AU.



**Fig. 12.** TOI-1199 b (black marker) and TOI-1273 b (red marker) in the context of the Neptunian desert regions in period versus mass (*top panel*) and period versus radius (*bottom panel*) as defined by Mazeh et al. (2016).

on gas giants at the edges of the desert to probe the different paths on planet formation and evolution that lead to the observed population. For instance, Vissapragada et al. (2022) find stability

against photoevaporation on a sample of seven planets (with six in the upper edge). They conclude that other mechanisms must be responsible for the upper edge of the desert. While this discussion is out of the scope of this work, we provide two new hot Saturns on the upper edge with masses determined to better than 10% precision, which will be useful for future studies on the functional dependence of the upper boundary on stellar and planetary properties.

#### 4.3. Transmission spectroscopy metric

The low densities of these planets indicate the presence of gaseous envelopes, which combined with the bright target stars ( $V \approx 11$  mag) makes the prospect of atmospheric characterization worth examining. We calculated their transmission spectroscopy metric<sup>11</sup> (TSM; Kempton et al. 2018) obtaining a value of  $134 \pm 17$  for TOI-1199 b and  $261 \pm 175$  for TOI-1273 b. The large uncertainty for TOI-1273 b comes from  $\text{TSM} \propto R_p^3$ , and for this target the metric is overestimated given that as a cause of the grazing transit not all its atmosphere transits the star. However, the value for TOI-1199 b is well determined and is above the threshold of 90 set by Kempton et al. (2018) for sub-Jovians to be considered high quality atmospheric characterization targets.

## 5. Conclusions

In this work, we have reported the discovery and characterization of two new transiting hot Saturns orbiting the nearby and bright G-type stars TOI-1199 and TOI-1273, located at  $247.0^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$  pc and  $176.0^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$  pc from the Sun, respectively. The joint analysis of TESS and ground-based photometry and RVs from SOPHIE spectroscopic follow-up allowed the validation of the planets and the determination of their orbital and physical properties.

<sup>11</sup> The TSM is defined in the sub-Jovian population for radius between 4 and  $10 R_{\oplus}$ . We extrapolated this to the slightly larger than  $10 R_{\oplus}$  radii of our planets.

TOI-1199 b orbits its host star in a circular compatible orbit ( $e = 0.030 \pm 0.029$ ) with a period of 3.67 days and has a mass of  $0.239 \pm 0.020 M_J$  and a radius of  $0.938 \pm 0.025 R_J$ , giving it a bulk density of  $\rho = 0.358 \pm 0.041 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . TOI-1273 b is also in a circular compatible orbit ( $e = 0.055 \pm 0.032$ ) with a period of 4.63 days; it has a mass of  $0.222 \pm 0.015 M_J$  and a radius of  $0.99 \pm 0.22 R_J$ , for a bulk density of  $\rho = 0.28 \pm 0.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The bulk densities of the two planets are among the lowest known for their kind. This and the fact that they orbit bright stars and have deep transits make them interesting candidates for future atmospheric studies. TOI-1273 b now has a high uncertainty in its radius, which translates to poor constraints on its inferred bulk density, composition, and TSM. TOI-1199 b, on the other hand, is a solid candidate, with a TSM of  $134 \pm 17$  and in orbit around a high-metallicity host star.

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  - 11 SETI Institute/NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA
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  - 13 Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
  - 14 Astrophysics Group, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 2QL, UK
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  - 18 Komaba Institute for Science, The University of Tokyo, 3-8-1 Komaba, Meguro, Tokyo 153-8902, Japan
  - 19 Crow Observatory, Portalegre, Portugal
  - 20 Bryant Space Science Center, Department of Astronomy, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA
  - 21 Department of Physics and Kavli Institute for Astrophysics and Space Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
  - 22 NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA
  - 23 LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, Université PSL, CNRS, Sorbonne Université, Université Paris Cité, 5 place Jules Janssen, 92195 Meudon, France
  - 24 Wild Boar Remote Observatory, San Casciano in val di Pesa, Firenze, Italy
  - 25 Gruppo Astrofili Catanesi, Catania, Italy
  - 26 Waffelow Creek Observatory, 10780 FM 1878, Nacogdoches, TX 75961, USA
  - 27 Université de Toulouse, CNRS, IRAP, 14 avenue Belin, 31400 Toulouse, France
  - 28 Astrobiology Center, 2-21-1 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan
  - 29 Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Rua do Campo Alegre, 4169-007 Porto, Portugal
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**Appendix A: SOPHIE spectroscopy**

In this appendix we present the RVs and BISs time series derived from SOPHIE spectroscopy for TOI-1199 and TOI-1273.

**Table A.1.** SOPHIE RV and BIS time series for TOI-1199.

Time (RJD)	RV ( $m s^{-1}$ )	$\sigma_{RV}$ ( $m s^{-1}$ )	BIS ( $m s^{-1}$ )
58856.67683	-18.8804	0.0048	0.0276
58860.5179	-18.8711	0.0045	0.0204
58885.63826	-18.8963	0.0048	0.0301
58887.55416	-18.8517	0.0046	0.0187
58916.45412	-18.8075	0.005	0.0046
59170.69638	-18.8745	0.0044	0.0177
59183.71984	-18.8631	0.0044	0.0141
59205.70776	-18.8713	0.0044	0.0355
59206.69469	-18.8512	0.0045	0.0239
59245.58813	-18.8895	0.0045	0.0108
59247.64243	-18.8481	0.0045	0.0408
59269.48441	-18.8618	0.0045	-0.012
59273.59262	-18.8602	0.005	0.0741
59274.53395	-18.896	0.0044	0.0057
59275.47408	-18.8653	0.0045	0.0165
59277.58059	-18.8678	0.0055	0.0402
59278.53871	-18.8715	0.0044	0.0073
59279.57273	-18.8369	0.0044	-0.0002
59281.45623	-18.8851	0.0048	0.0015
59303.45183	-18.8889	0.0042	0.0073
59304.50004	-18.8776	0.0043	0.0394
59305.56791	-18.8411	0.0043	0.0138
59328.45107	-18.8446	0.0042	-0.0008
59329.43209	-18.9104	0.0042	-0.0121
59336.40591	-18.8868	0.0056	0.0263
59337.46274	-18.898	0.0046	0.0007
59340.39023	-18.8957	0.0043	0.0225
59347.34985	-18.8854	0.0044	0.0101
59348.45563	-18.8869	0.0044	0.0134
59362.45989	-18.9015	0.0041	-0.0016
59392.37132	-18.8889	0.0042	0.0195
59396.37382	-18.8762	0.0049	0.0264
59532.6603	-18.8697	0.0045	0.0153
59549.69237	-18.914	0.0044	0.0317
59553.67898	-18.8947	0.0048	0.0367
59561.64096	-18.8762	0.0045	-0.0102
59562.64694	-18.8377	0.0043	0.008
59564.64881	-18.896	0.0044	0.031
59565.6739	-18.8801	0.0044	0.0167
59566.694	-18.846	0.0045	0.0206
59568.64331	-18.8907	0.0044	0.0109
59569.68166	-18.8597	0.0044	0.0128
59570.62985	-18.8421	0.0044	0.0068
59586.6029	-18.894	0.0049	0.031
59590.6365	-18.8931	0.0055	0.0276
59598.60044	-18.8624	0.0049	-0.0038
59605.52642	-18.8963	0.0041	0.0025
59606.52812	-18.8585	0.0044	-0.0025
59609.63379	-18.8675	0.0046	-0.003
59610.60665	-18.8436	0.0044	0.008
59621.49835	-18.8536	0.0044	-0.0095
59628.39137	-18.8447	0.0052	0.0025
59660.4856	-18.8876	0.0044	-0.0382
59662.55404	-18.852	0.0044	0.0103
59663.49547	-18.9	0.0044	0.003
59684.46197	-18.8148	0.0045	0.0341
59685.48672	-18.8765	0.0045	0.0453
59686.54289	-18.8943	0.0044	0.019
59732.37275	-18.8732	0.0044	0.0075
59749.39015	-18.8607	0.0055	-0.0128

**Table A.2.** SOPHIE RV and BIS time series for TOI-1273.

Time (RJD)	RV ( $m s^{-1}$ )	$\sigma_{RV}$ ( $m s^{-1}$ )	BIS ( $m s^{-1}$ )
58887.60797	-43.7134	0.0061	0.0194
58916.47664	-43.7684	0.0091	0.0177
58917.69296	-43.7675	0.007	-0.021
58918.52127	-43.7312	0.0061	-0.0006
58919.564	-43.7317	0.0097	-0.0693
59006.43351	-43.7241	0.0049	0.0023
59016.42816	-43.7102	0.0065	-0.039
59017.45233	-43.7216	0.006	-0.0122
59018.44308	-43.7682	0.0057	0.0239
59019.42139	-43.7704	0.0051	-0.0044
59020.42867	-43.7383	0.007	0.0246
59056.37566	-43.7588	0.0047	-0.005
59057.40103	-43.7449	0.0039	-0.016
59058.35427	-43.7246	0.0045	-0.0002
59059.36318	-43.7301	0.0047	-0.0218
59060.3913	-43.7657	0.004	0.0047
59061.36421	-43.7588	0.004	-0.0018
59062.36612	-43.7381	0.0045	0.0168
59081.34487	-43.7223	0.0043	0.013
59083.32672	-43.775	0.004	0.0116
59107.30036	-43.7707	0.0064	0.0601
59139.24583	-43.782	0.0045	-0.0117
59140.2521	-43.7452	0.0043	-0.0021
59141.24915	-43.728	0.0047	0.0004
59149.24854	-43.7615	0.0091	-0.0054
59197.71414	-43.7166	0.0039	0.0117
59245.61019	-43.7788	0.006	0.0123
59247.72159	-43.7247	0.0042	-0.0004
59248.6658	-43.7171	0.0041	0.0167
59270.57337	-43.7374	0.0041	0.0232
59273.66344	-43.7624	0.0072	-0.0315
59275.55137	-43.7283	0.0041	-0.0091
59278.55668	-43.7879	0.0057	0.0227
59279.59967	-43.7529	0.0058	0.0082
59280.62091	-43.7203	0.0047	0.0286
59303.46737	-43.7274	0.0041	0.0067
59304.51413	-43.7263	0.004	0.0085
59306.54667	-43.774	0.0045	-0.0135
59327.50658	-43.7152	0.0043	0.0117
59329.47453	-43.7751	0.0049	0.0172
59404.40218	-43.7568	0.0064	0.0054
59561.70916	-43.7554	0.0047	0.0115
59563.71468	-43.7232	0.0047	0.0275
59565.71437	-43.768	0.0045	0.0052
59567.70234	-43.7269	0.0041	0.0186
59568.7174	-43.723	0.0043	0.0087
59569.6996	-43.7594	0.0045	0.0076
59570.69963	-43.759	0.0049	-0.0022
59628.55175	-43.7488	0.0068	0.023
59630.6354	-43.7975	0.0093	0.0165
59660.57446	-43.694	0.0052	0.0033
59662.57218	-43.7603	0.0044	0.0123
59663.51279	-43.7688	0.0043	-0.0216
59683.51875	-43.7194	0.0046	0.0259
59686.63687	-43.7614	0.0087	0.0486
59715.42352	-43.7264	0.0043	-0.0087
59771.39786	-43.741	0.0058	-0.015
59783.4065	-43.7572	0.0058	0.0004
59785.43504	-43.7288	0.0047	-0.0059
59787.39647	-43.7698	0.0071	-0.0258

## Appendix B: Prior distributions and posterior values

In this appendix we present the prior distributions used in each model and the resulting values from the MCMC sampling of the posterior distributions for the fitted and derived parameters.

**Table B.1.** Prior distributions and the resulting values from the posterior distributions for all the stellar and planetary parameters of the models.

Parameter	TOI-1199 b		TOI-1273 b	
	Prior	Posterior	Prior	Posterior
<i>Stellar parameters</i>				
$M_\star (M_\odot)$	$\mathcal{BN}(1.23, 0.07)$	$1.228 \pm 0.067$	$\mathcal{BN}(1.06, 0.06)$	$1.030 \pm 0.058$
$R_\star (R_\odot)$	$\mathcal{BN}(1.45, 0.03)$	$1.452 \pm 0.029$	$\mathcal{BN}(1.06, 0.02)$	$1.069 \pm 0.019$
TESS q1	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.24 \pm 0.21$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.49 \pm 0.32$
TESS q2	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.09 \pm 0.23$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.12 \pm 0.37$
KeplerCam <sup>B</sup> q1	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.80 \pm 0.36$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.72 \pm 0.37$
KeplerCam <sup>B</sup> q2	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.10 \pm 0.38$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.03 \pm 0.42$
KeplerCam <sup>z</sup> q1	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$1.33 \pm 0.28$	–	–
KeplerCam <sup>z</sup> q2	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$-0.52 \pm 0.28$	–	–
MuSCAT2 <sup>g</sup> q1	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.45 \pm 0.32$
MuSCAT2 <sup>g</sup> q2	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.14 \pm 0.36$
MuSCAT2 <sup>i</sup> q1	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.99 \pm 0.41$
MuSCAT2 <sup>i</sup> q2	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$-0.14 \pm 0.43$
MuSCAT2 <sup>r</sup> q1	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$1.73 \pm 0.23$
MuSCAT2 <sup>r</sup> q2	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$-0.78 \pm 0.22$
MuSCAT2 <sup>zs</sup> q1	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.27 \pm 0.23$
MuSCAT2 <sup>zs</sup> q2	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.05 \pm 0.24$
<i>Planetary parameters</i>				
$P$ (days)	$\log \mathcal{N}(1.30, 1)$	$3.671463 \pm 0.000003$	$\log \mathcal{N}(1.53, 1)$	$4.631296 \pm 0.000003$
$T_0$ (TBJD)	$\mathcal{N}(2420.5, 1)$	$2420.5376 \pm 0.0004$	$\mathcal{N}(1712.3, 1)$	$1712.3468 \pm 0.0004$
$b$	$\mathcal{U}(0, 1 + R_p/R_\star)$	$0.849 \pm 0.016$	$\mathcal{U}(0, 1 + R_p/R_\star)$	$0.958 \pm 0.030$
$K$ (m s <sup>-1</sup> )	$\log \mathcal{N}(3.34, 2)$	$27.5 \pm 2.1$	$\log \mathcal{N}(3.27, 2)$	$26.7 \pm 1.5$
$\sqrt{e} \sin \omega$	$\mathcal{U}(-1, 1)$	$-0.01 \pm 0.12$	$\mathcal{U}(-1, 1)$	$-0.18 \pm 0.11$
$\sqrt{e} \cos \omega$	$\mathcal{U}(-1, 1)$	$0.06 \pm 0.14$	$\mathcal{U}(-1, 1)$	$0.04 \pm 0.14$
$R_p/R_\star$	$\log \mathcal{N}(-2.79, 1)$	$0.0663 \pm 0.0012$	$\log \mathcal{N}(-2.66, 1)$	$0.096 \pm 0.021$
$M$ ( $M_J$ )	(derived)	$0.239 \pm 0.020$	(derived)	$0.222 \pm 0.015$
$R$ ( $R_J$ )	(derived)	$0.938 \pm 0.025$	(derived)	$0.99 \pm 0.22$
$e$	(derived)	$0.030 \pm 0.029$	(derived)	$0.055 \pm 0.032$
$a$ (AU)	(derived)	$0.04988 \pm 0.00091$	(derived)	$0.0549 \pm 0.0010$
$\rho$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	(derived)	$0.358 \pm 0.041$	(derived)	$0.28 \pm 0.11$
$T_{\text{eq}}$ (K)	(derived)	$1486 \pm 20$	(derived)	$1211 \pm 15$
$\omega$ (rad)	(derived)	$1.0 \pm 1.7$	(derived)	$1.9 \pm 2.4$

**Notes.**  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  stands for normal distribution, in the case of stellar mass and radius  $\mathcal{BN}$  means bounded normal and both distributions are bounded between 0 and 3.  $\mathcal{U}(a, b)$  refers to a uniform distribution between  $a$  and  $b$  and  $\log \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  to a log-normal distribution.

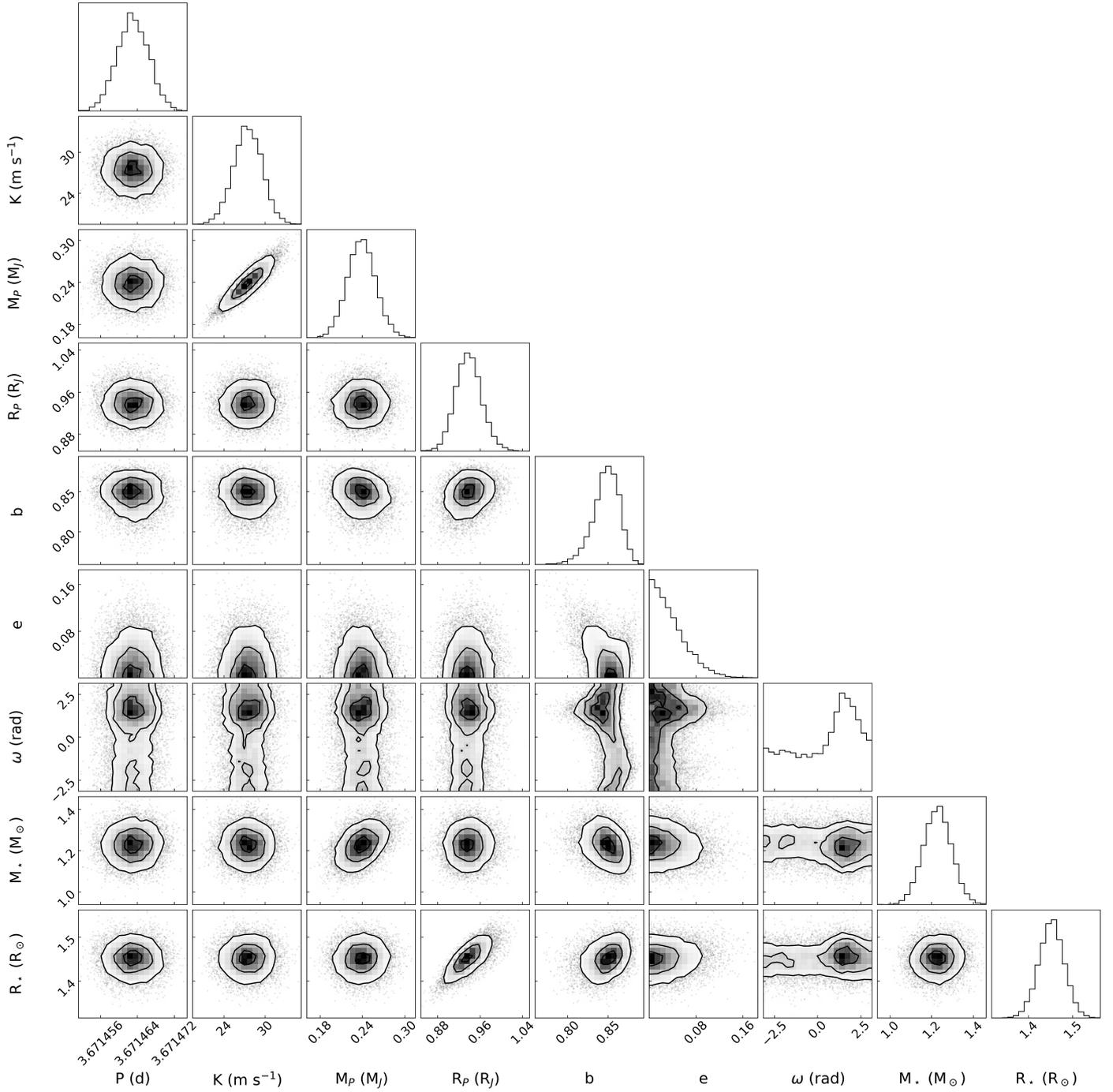
**Table B.2.** Prior distributions and the resulting values from the posterior distributions for all the instrumental parameters.

Parameter	TOI-1199 b		TOI-1273 b	
	Prior	Posterior	Prior	Posterior
<i>Instrumental parameters</i>				
RV jitter ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ )	$\log \mathcal{N}(1.25, 1)$	$10.2 \pm 1.2$	$\log \mathcal{N}(1.38, 1)$	$7.5 \pm 1.1$
RV trend 2	$\mathcal{N}(0, 0.01)$	$0.00003 \pm 0.00002$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 0.01)$	$0.000010 \pm 0.000015$
RV trend 1	$\mathcal{N}(0, 0.1)$	$-0.006 \pm 0.006$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 0.1)$	$-0.0030 \pm 0.0045$
RV trend 0	$\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$	$0.63 \pm 0.93$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$	$0.07 \pm 0.88$
TESS <sup>2</sup> offset	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.136 \pm 0.040$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.089 \pm 0.031$
TESS <sup>2</sup> jitter	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.173 \pm 0.078$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.110 \pm 0.049$
TESS <sup>30</sup> offset	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.089 \pm 0.049$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.095 \pm 0.067$
TESS <sup>30</sup> jitter	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.125 \pm 0.065$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.097 \pm 0.057$
KeplerCam <sup>B</sup> offset	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.12 \pm 0.14$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.05 \pm 0.14$
KeplerCam <sup>B</sup> jitter	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$1.18 \pm 0.12$	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.82 \pm 0.17$
KeplerCam <sup>z</sup> offset	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.09 \pm 0.17$	–	–
KeplerCam <sup>z</sup> jitter	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$1.55 \pm 0.13$	–	–
MuSCAT2 <sup>g</sup> offset	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.26 \pm 0.27$
MuSCAT2 <sup>g</sup> jitter	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.45 \pm 0.20$
MuSCAT2 <sup>r</sup> offset	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$-0.09 \pm 0.34$
MuSCAT2 <sup>r</sup> jitter	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.78 \pm 0.36$
MuSCAT2 <sup>i</sup> offset	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$-0.10 \pm 0.27$
MuSCAT2 <sup>i</sup> jitter	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$1.18 \pm 0.51$
MuSCAT2 <sup>zs</sup> offset	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.25 \pm 0.25$
MuSCAT2 <sup>zs</sup> jitter	–	–	$\mathcal{N}(0, 5)$	$0.46 \pm 0.21$

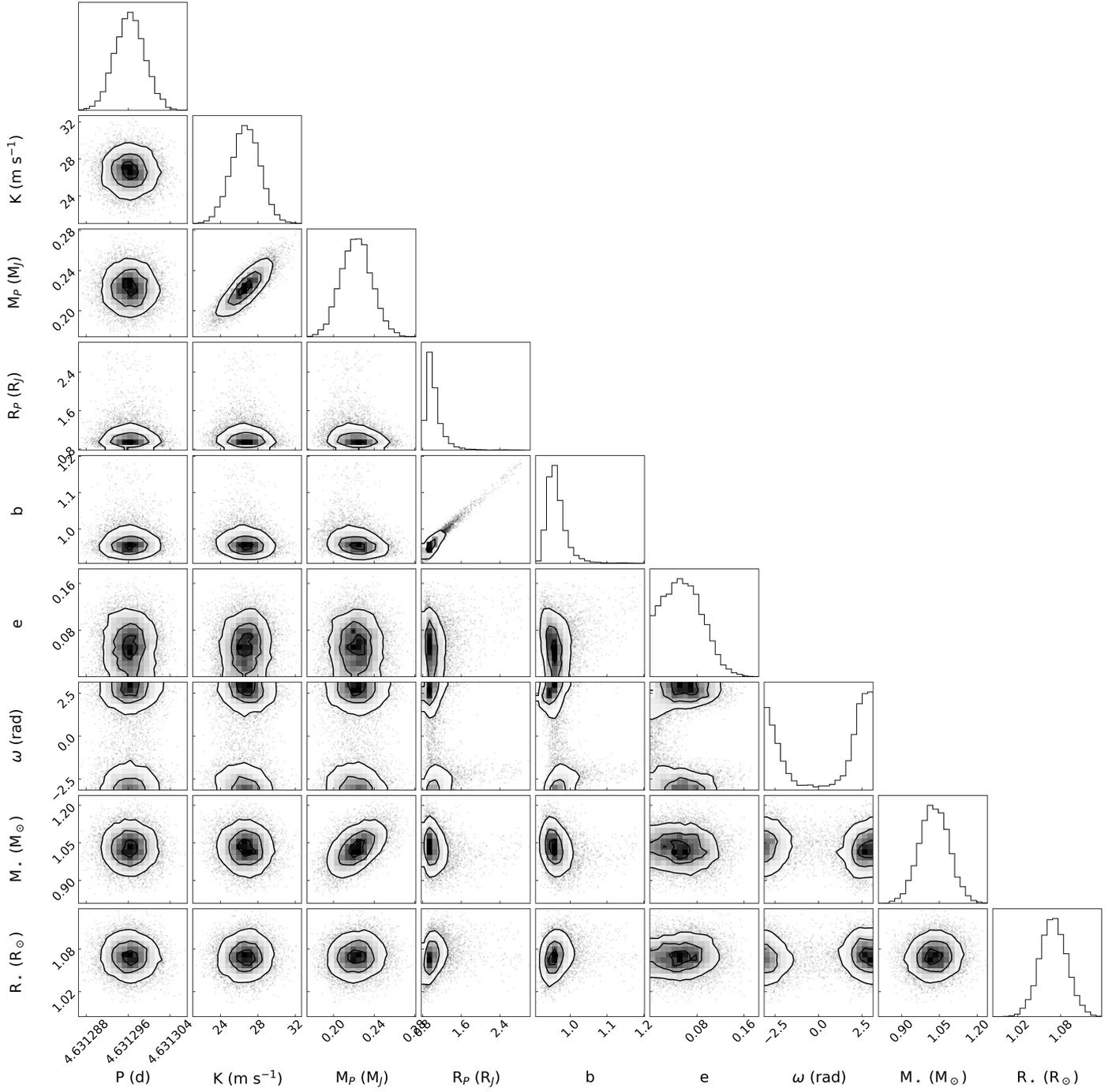
**Notes.**  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  stands for normal distribution and  $\log \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$  for a log-normal distribution. TESS<sup>2</sup> and TESS<sup>30</sup> represents the 2-min and 30-min cadence data, respectively.

### Appendix C: Posterior distribution plots

In this this appendix we show the MCMC samples through corner plots for the posterior distributions of the planetary parameters.



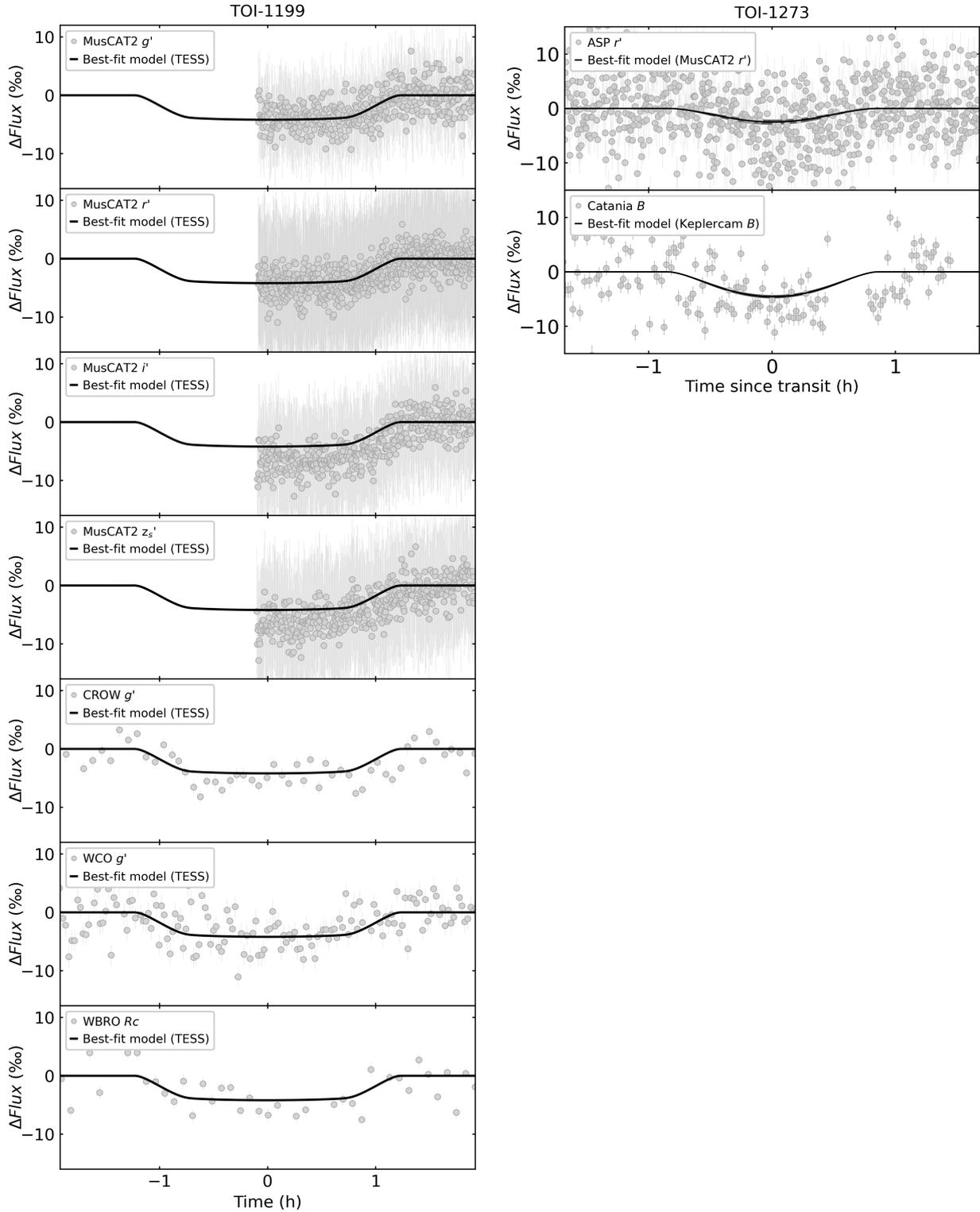
**Fig. C.1.** Results from the posterior distribution sampling of TOI-1199, the shape of the distributions, and the correlations between parameters. The contour levels show the 16th, 50th, and 84th quantiles.



**Fig. C.2.** Results from the posterior distribution sampling of TOI-1273, the shape of the distributions; and the correlations between parameters. The contour levels show the 16th, 50th, and 84th quantiles. A bimodal distribution appears for the argument of periastron; given the low eccentricity, this parameter is hard to constrain.

## Appendix D: Additional light curves

In this appendix we show the ground light curves that were not used in the model.



**Fig. D.1.** Ground light curves not used in the modeling. *Left panel:* MuSCAT2, CROW, WCO, and WBRO photometry for TOI-1199 b. The best-fit model overplotted corresponds to the TESS 2-min light curve. *Right panel:* ASP and Catania photometry for TOI-1273 b. The best-fit model corresponds to different instruments but are in the same band.