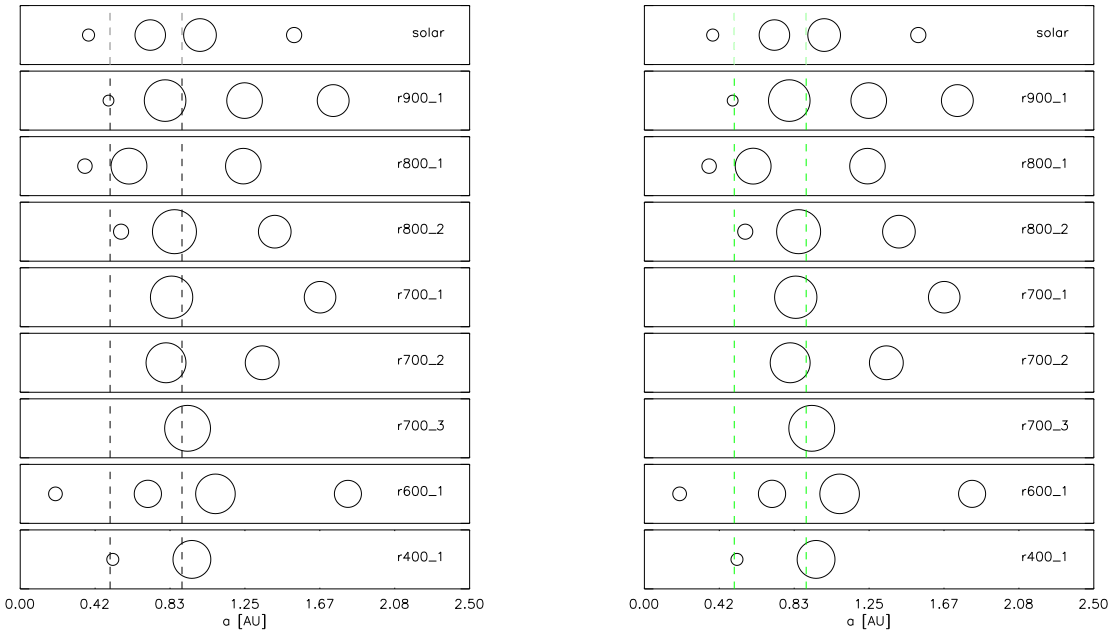

Fig. 2.— Results from our planet formation simulations. All simulations yield 1-4 planets of which 42% lie inside the star's habitable zone (dashed line). The planetary configuration of the solar system is shown for reference.

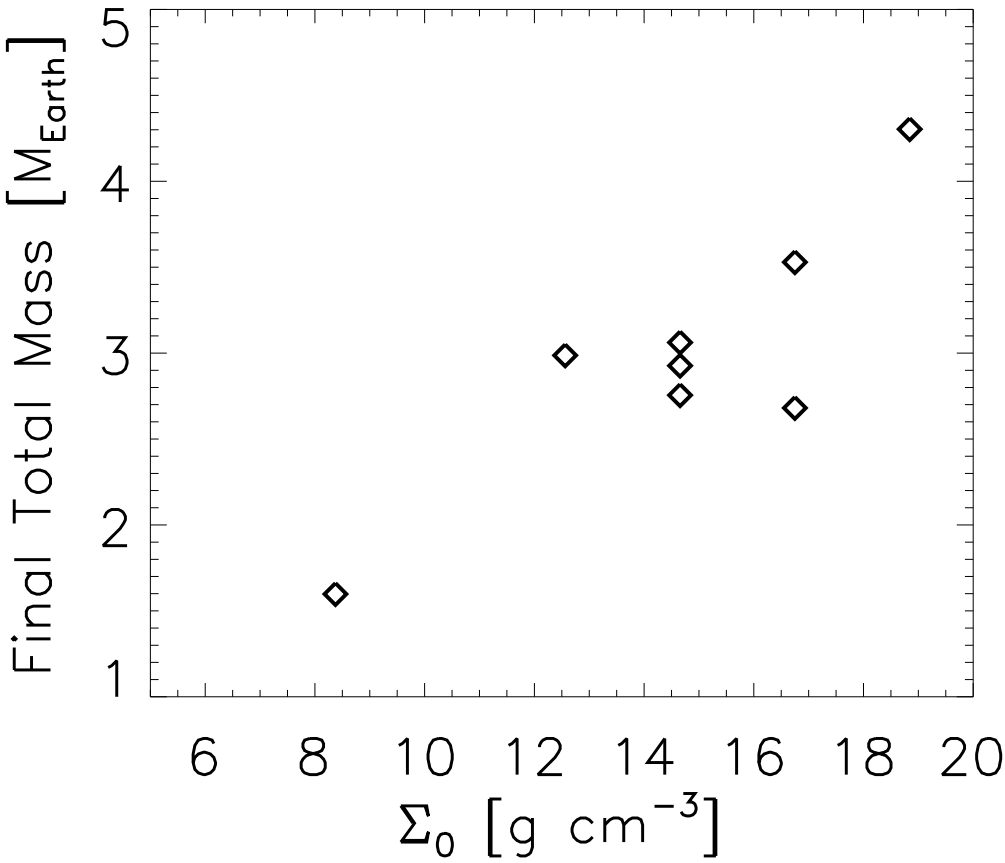

Fig. 3.— Final mass of the resulting planetary systems as a function of initial surface density of the disk.

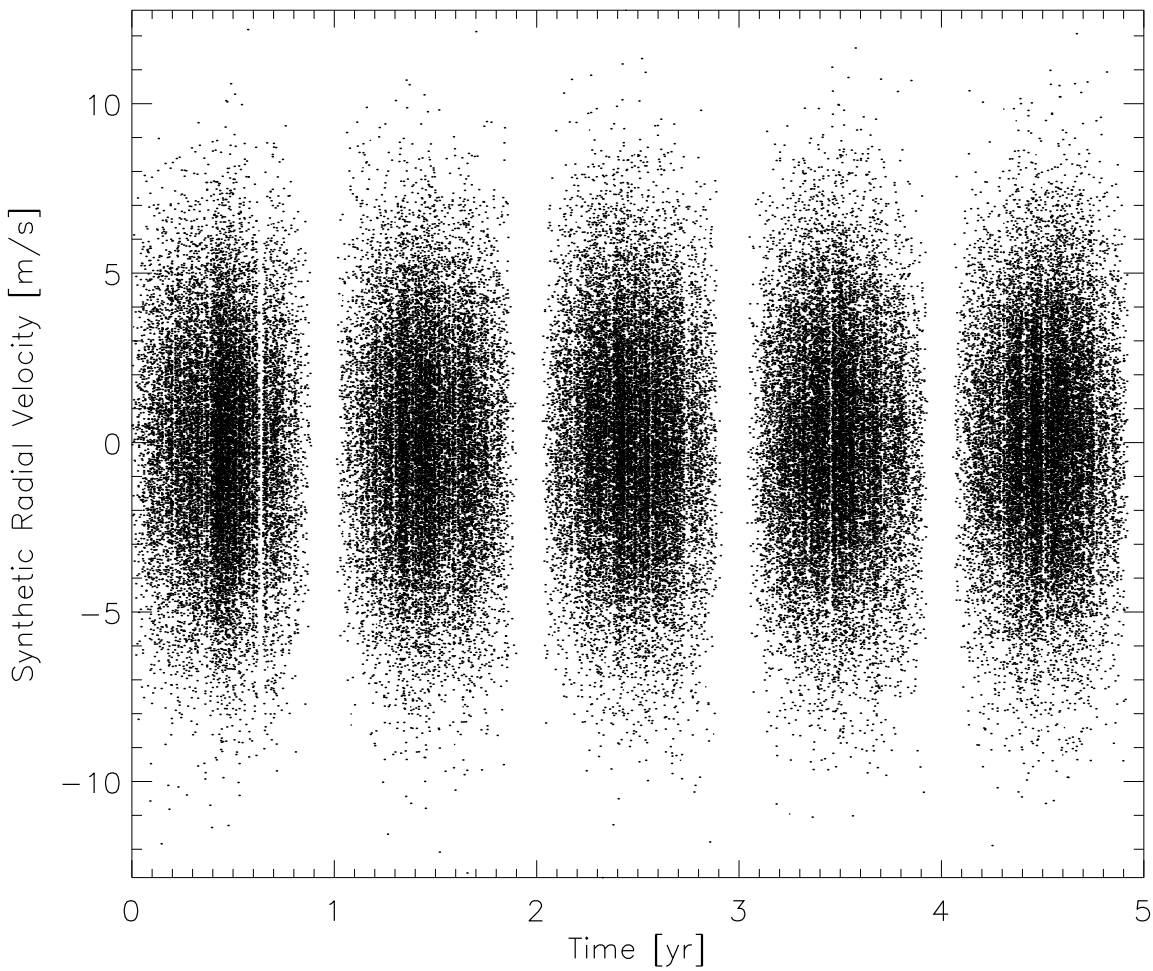

Fig. 4.— Synthetic radial velocities over a five year period. The 60-day gaps in the data account for the time period when the system is below the horizon. Other gaps in the data emulate nights of missed observations due to bad weather and other adverse events.

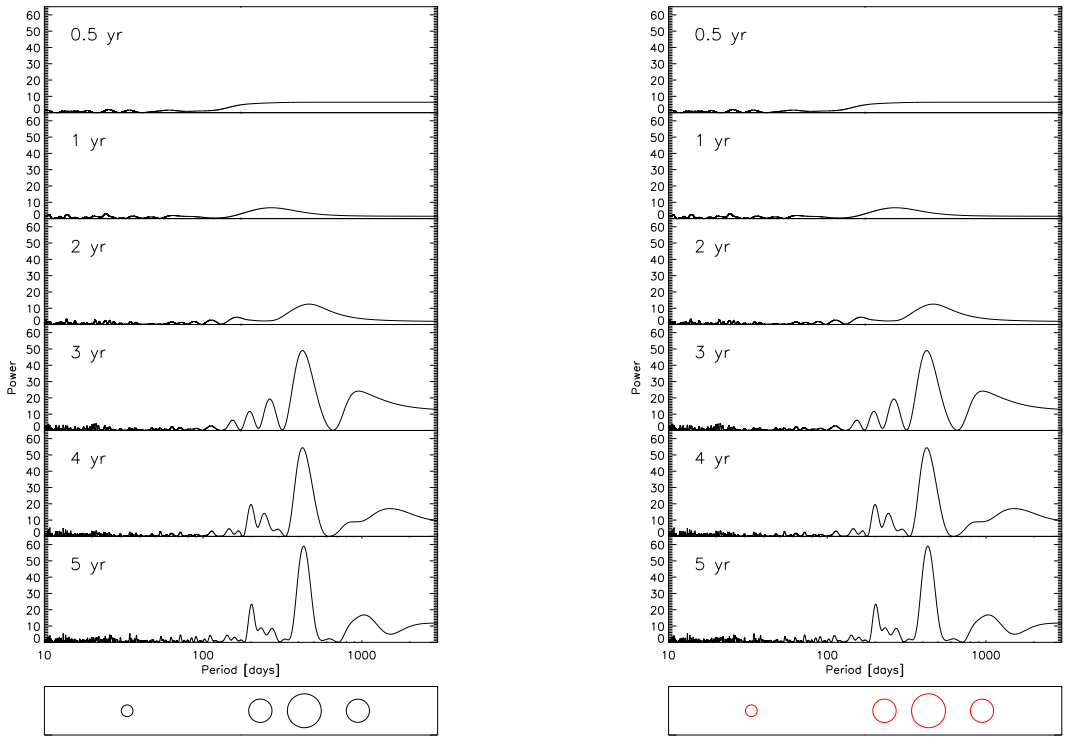

Fig. 5.— Evolution of the periodogram for r600_1 over 5 years as 97,260 synthetic radial velocity observations are made, assuming Gaussian white noise with amplitude 3 m s^{-1}. The 1.7 $M_{\oplus}$ planet (P = 1.2 yr) could be confidently detected in 3 years.