

**Table I Retrodiction Tests of the SSCM**

Test #	Test Parameter	Reference Parameter	Reference Value	Scale Factor	SSCP Prediction	Observed Value
1	M dwarf abundance	H abundance	$90 \pm 2\%$	-	$\langle \approx 90\% \rangle$	$\langle \approx 89\% \rangle$
2	K dwarf abundance	He abundance	$9 \pm 2\%$	-	$\langle \approx 9\% \rangle$	$\langle \approx 10\% \rangle$
3	Lower limit R M dwarfs	Lower limit R for H	$1.6 \times 10^{-8}$ cm	$\Lambda$	$8.3 \times 10^9$ cm	$8.7 \times 10^9$ cm
4	$\langle R \rangle$ for white dwarfs	R for He <sup>+</sup>	$2.1 \times 10^{-9}$ cm	$\Lambda$	$1.1 \times 10^9$	$0.9 \times 10^9$
5	Lower limit R for white dwarfs	Lower limit R for atomic ions	$4.2 \times 10^{-10}$ to $1.2 \times 10^{-9}$ cm	$\Lambda$	$2.2 \times 10^8$ to $6.1 \times 10^8$ cm	$5.5 \times 10^8$ cm
6	Range of R for Main Seq. Stars	Range of R for neutral atoms	$1.6 \times 10^{-8}$ to $6.4 \times 10^{-5}$ cm	$\Lambda$	$8.3 \times 10^9$ to $3.3 \times 10^{13}$ cm	$8.7 \times 10^9$ to $3.4 \times 10^{13}$ cm
7	Average M for white dwarfs	Mass of <sup>4</sup> He	$6.7 \times 10^{-24}$ g	$\Lambda^D$	$1.14 \times 10^{33}$ g	$1.15 \times 10^{33}$ g
8	Lower M for white dwarfs	<sup>3</sup> He/ <sup>4</sup> He M ratio	0.75	-	$8.7 \times 10^{32}$ g	$8.8 \times 10^{32}$ g
9	Proton radius	Schwarschild R of black hole	Stellar Scale G	$\Lambda^D \Lambda^2 / \Lambda^3$	$0.81 \times 10^{-13}$ cm	$0.8 \times 10^{-13}$ cm
10	Log K <sub>S</sub> /K <sub>A</sub> from J=K <sub>i</sub> M <sup>2</sup>	-	-	$\Lambda^2 / \Lambda^{D+1}$	-38.51	-38.41
11	Log Δ <sub>S</sub> /Δ <sub>A</sub> from μ=ΔJ	-	-	$\Lambda^{0.5} / \Lambda^{1.59}$	-19.31	-20.36
12	Typical pulsar spin period	Typical nuclear spin period	$5 \times 10^{-20}$ sec	$\Lambda$	0.03 sec	0.002 – 3.0 sec
13	R range for	R range for	$0.8 \times 10^{-13}$		$2.2 \times 10^{22}$	$0.9 \times 10^{22}$

	galaxies	atomic nuclei	to $8.3 \times 10^{-13}$ cm	$\Lambda^2$	to $2.2 \times 10^{23}$ cm	to $3.1 \times 10^{23}$ cm
14	Typical galaxy spin period	Typical nuclear spin period	$5 \times 10^{-20}$ sec	$\Lambda^2$	$4.3 \times 10^8$ years	$4.4 \times 10^8$ years
15	$\mu$ range for neutron stars	$\mu$ range for atomic nuclei	$4.5 \times 10^{-25}$ to $1.8 \times 10^{-23}$ G cm <sup>3</sup>	$\Lambda^{1.59}$ times $\Lambda^{1.5}$	$10^{30.34}$ to $10^{31.94}$ G cm <sup>3</sup>	$10^{30.3}$ to $10^{31.3}$ G cm <sup>3</sup>
16	Period range for He <sup>+</sup>	Period range for white dwarfs	250-850 sec	$\Lambda^{-1}$	$4.8 \times 10^{-16}$ to $1.6 \times 10^{-15}$ sec	$5.5 \times 10^{-16}$ to $1.6 \times 10^{-15}$ sec
17	Period range for neutron stars	Period range for atomic nuclei	$1.3 \times 10^{-22}$ to $7.8 \times 10^{-21}$ sec	$\Lambda$	$6.8 \times 10^{-5}$ to $4.1 \times 10^{-3}$ sec	$10.0 \times 10^{-5}$ to $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ sec
18	Period-Radius Law for stars	Period-Radius Law for atoms	$p^2 = k_a r^3$	-	$P^2 = K_S R^3$	$P^2 = K_S R^3$
19	$K_S$ values from #18	$k_a$ values From #18	$1.6 \times 10^{-7}$ , $2.0 \times 10^{-8}$ sec <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>	$\Lambda^2/\Lambda^3$	$3.0 \times 10^{-25}$ , $3.8 \times 10^{-26}$ sec <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>	$3 \times 10^{-25}$ , $4 \times 10^{-26}$ sec <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>
20	Period range He atoms $7 \leq n \leq 9$	Period range RR Lyrae stars	0.2 – 0.8 days	$\Lambda^{-1}$	$3.3 \times 10^{-14}$ to $1.3 \times 10^{-13}$ sec	$\approx 5 \times 10^{-14}$ to $\approx 1 \times 10^{-13}$ sec