Figure (4) shows when five specific reaction rates fall out of equilibrium, and their reverse rates can no longer keep up with their forward rates. But from Figure (5) one can tell that the total amount of destruction rates added up still about matches the total production rates sometime after 0.68 GK. In the code, a reaction rate i(j,k)l contributes to dY_i/dt by

$$\frac{dY_i}{dt} = (-\sum_j Y_i Y_j[ij] + \sum_{k,l} Y_k Y_l[kl])$$

the first term being the destruction rates and the second the production rates. When these terms are much larger than dY_i/dt the isotopes are said to be in **Quasi-Static Equilibrium**. In that state one can estimate dY_i/dt and then the abundance Y_i approximately obeys the equation

$$Y_i = \frac{\sum_{k,l} Y_k Y_l[kl]}{\sum_j Y_j[ij]}$$

But as with the case in NSE, the isotope falls out of QSE when $\sum_j Y_j[ij]$ falls below H. Figure (8) shows when the destruction rates for various isotopes do just that: 0.5 for ^{7}Be, 0.4 for deuterium and ^{3}He, 0.17 for ^{7}Li and 0.12 for tritium. Figure (7) shows the corresponding temperatures on the mass fraction graph. After those points each mass fraction changes very little, thus reaching their final values.