The Texas code uses the following equation to determine $\Delta t$.:

$$\Delta t_n \quad = \quad dk \min \left[ \frac{Y_n(i)}{\frac{dY(i)}{dt}}, \frac{(lnR)_n}{\frac{\dot{R}}{R}}, \frac{(\rho_{e+\gamma})_n}{\dot{\rho}_{e+\gamma}} \right]$$

I add the $dk_{fac}$ factor to the abundance ratios that the Thomas et al code has. Also, the Texas code uses the energy density $\rho_{e+\gamma}$ instead of the temperature $T$ to determine $\Delta t$. $\rho_{e+\gamma}$ tends to depend on $T^4$. So I multiply the ( $\rho_{e+\gamma}$ / $\dot{\rho}_{e+\gamma}$ ) ratio by 4.0 along with a factor of 0.1 for the Texas code to give results similar to the Thomas et al code's. And Figure (6a) above indeed shows similar results from the Texas code. Figure (6b) shows how the 0.1 factor reduces $X_{^4He}$'s dependence on $Y_{min}$ in the Texas code as well, but not quite as much as in the Thomas et al code.