

# Comparable non-invasive techniques for measuring animal-based enteric methane emission on farm.

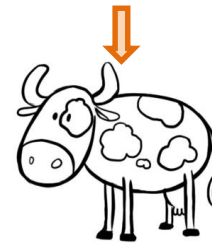
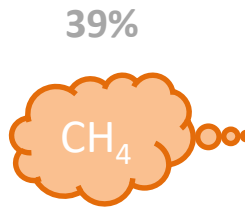
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# Introduction

$\text{CH}_4$  = 2-12% gross energy losses

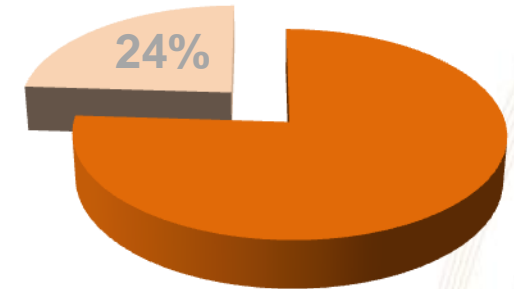


Livestock  
14.5%

(Gerber et al., 2013)

Total global greenhouse emissions

Agriculture, forestry and other land use



(IPCC, 2014)

GOAL= REDUCTION OF  $\text{CH}_4$

- ✓ Dietary
- ✓ Management
- ✓ Breeding

**LARGE  
NUMBER OF  
ANIMALS**

# Introduction

## How to measure CH<sub>4</sub>?

- Respiration chambers (reference)
- SF<sub>6</sub>
- Greenfeed
- Spot breath analysis sensors
  - FTIR
  - NDIR
  - Hand-held Laser methane detector

✓ More accurate

- ✓ Costly
- ✓ Time consuming
- ✓ Invasive

- ✓ Cheaper
- ✓ Non invasive
- ✓ More suitable for farm conditions
- ✓ Not as accurate

Possible interchangeability between methods for generating large-scale data of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions?

# Objective

Are comparable the laser methane detector (LMD) and the sniffer for measuring animal-based enteric methane emission on farm?



# DEVICES FOR MEASURING ENTERIC METHANE

## SNIFFER

- Guardian NG CH<sub>4</sub> monitoring system (*Edinburgh Instruments Ltd., Livingston, UK*)
- NDIR methane analyzer
- Range 0-10000 ppm
- Accuracy  $\pm 10\%$  range
- Air sampled continuously (1L/min)
- CH<sub>4</sub> concentration logged at 1-sec intervals.
- Units: ppm ( $\mu\text{L/L}$ )



## LASER METHANE DETECTOR (LMD)

- LaserMethane mini (*Tokyo Gas Engineering Solutions Corporation*)
- Remote measurement of column density for CH<sub>4</sub> containing gases
- Infrared absorption spectroscopy
- Range 1-50000 ppm-m
- Accuracy  $\pm 10\%$  range
- CH<sub>4</sub> logged at 0.5-sec intervals.
- Units: ppm-m



# Material and Methods

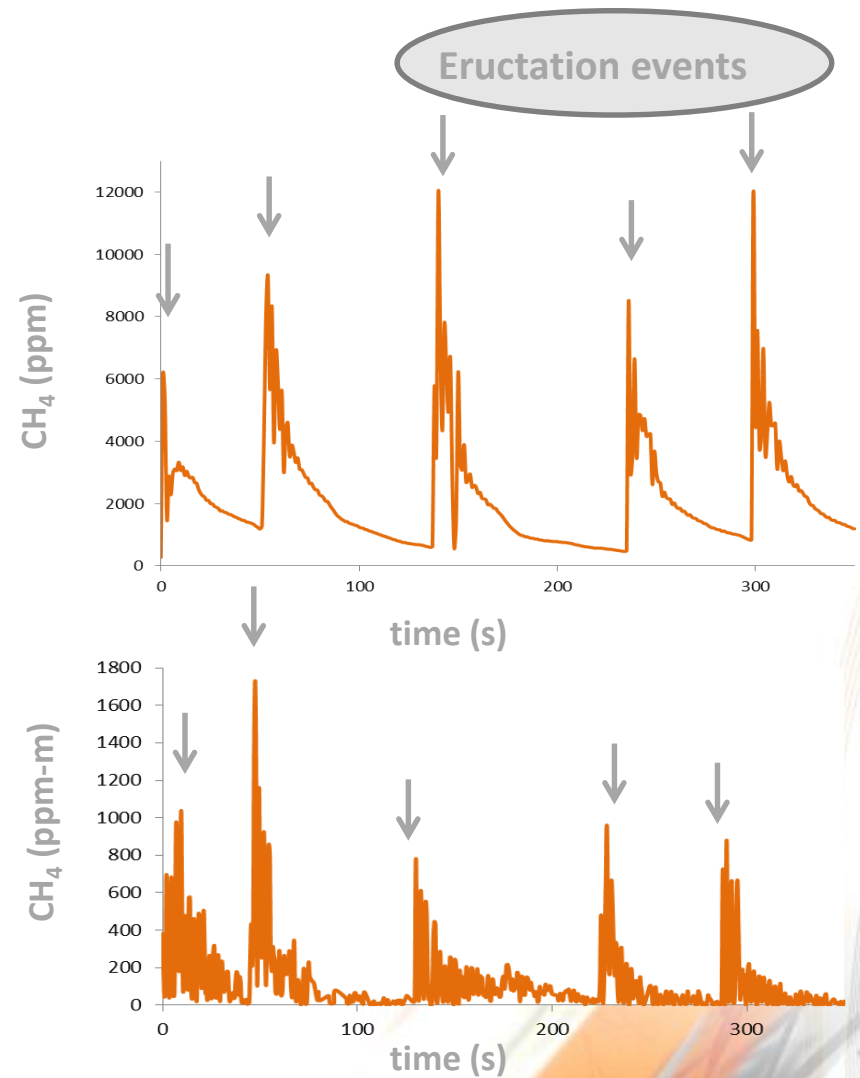
- 164 paired measurements
- 29 cows (Holstein-Friesian and Brown-Swiss)
- 6 days
- Measurement periods of 5 minutes
  - LMD: 0.5 sec; 1 m
  - SNIFFER: 1 sec



Agrarian school of Fraisoro (Gipuzkoa, Basque Country)

# Material and Methods

- MeanSNIFFER= mean of all CH<sub>4</sub> values in a profile in **ppm**
- MeanLASER= mean of all CH<sub>4</sub> values in a profile in **ppm-m**



# Material and Methods



- MeanLASER\_cal= mean of all CH<sub>4</sub> values in a profile in ppm
- Average CH<sub>4</sub> in air accepted as 2 ppm
- $MeanLASER(ppm - m) = [0.1m \times CH_4(ppm)] + [1m \times 2ppm]$
- $MeanLASER\_cal(ppm) = \frac{MeanLaser(ppm-m)-2(ppm-m)}{0.1m}$



# Material and Methods

- Correlation analysis: Pearson and Spearman (SAS)
- Bivariate repeated measurements model

$$Y = Xb + Zu + e$$

*Traits: Measurement pairs of*  
*Sniffer CH<sub>4</sub> (ppm)*  
*LMD CH<sub>4</sub> (ppm-m)*  
*LMD CH<sub>4</sub> (ppm)*

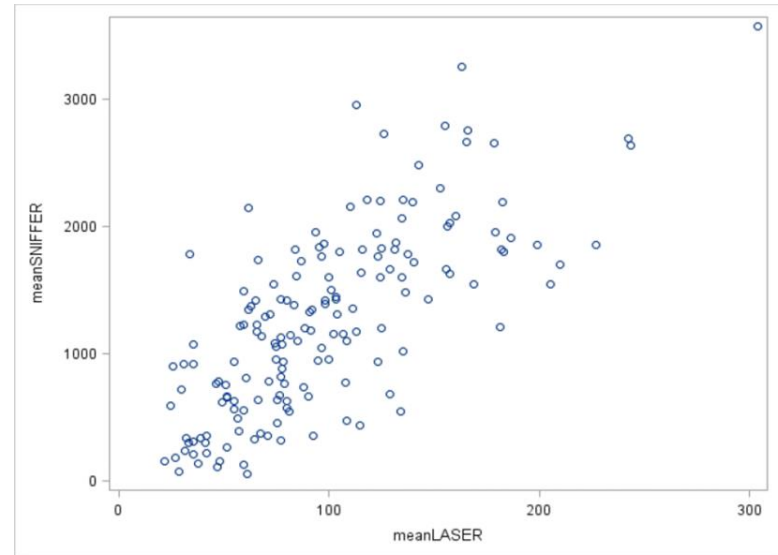
*Fixed effects: Intercept*  
*Breed*  
*Lactation number*  
*Stage of lactation*

*Random effcts : Cow*  
*Residual*

- Measurements of agreement: scaled correlation coefficients : CIA

# Results

- Pearson correlation coefficient  
 $R = 0.73$ ;  $P < 0.001$
- Spearman's rank correlation coefficient  
 $R_s = 0.74$ ;  $P < 0.001$



# Results

Bivariate repeated measurements model	LMD	SNIFFER	LMD_cal
Unit	ppm-m	ppm	ppm
Permanent effect correlation between methods (SD)	0.93 (0.08)		
Variance of the permanent effect bivariate model	819	194003	81942
Repeatability (SD)	0.29 (0.10)	0.35 (0.11)	0.29 (0.10)
Coefficient of individual agreement (CIA) with sniffer			0.75

# Conclusion

Data from LMD and Sniffer could be interchangeable to rank animals for breeding purposes or to evaluate methane reduction strategies.





# THANK YOU

For your Time & Attention 😊

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<https://www.metalgen.es/>