

Measuring Methane in Cattle Using Laser Methane Detector

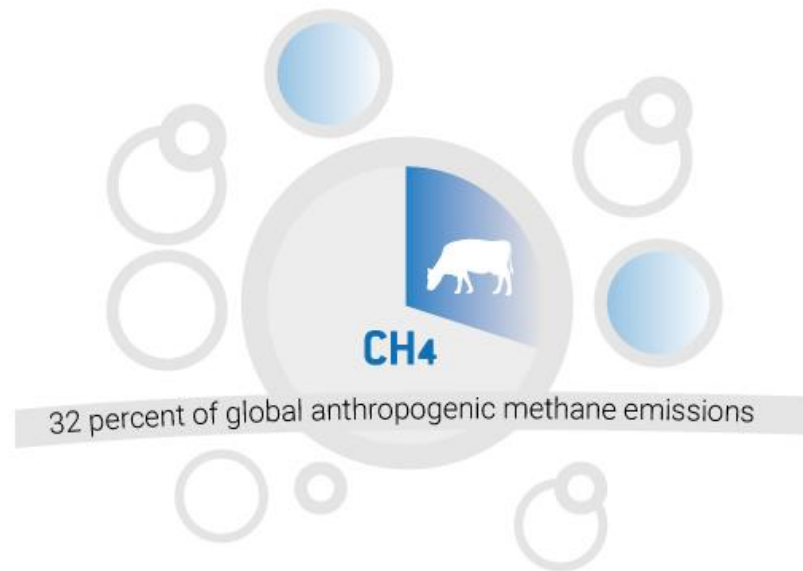


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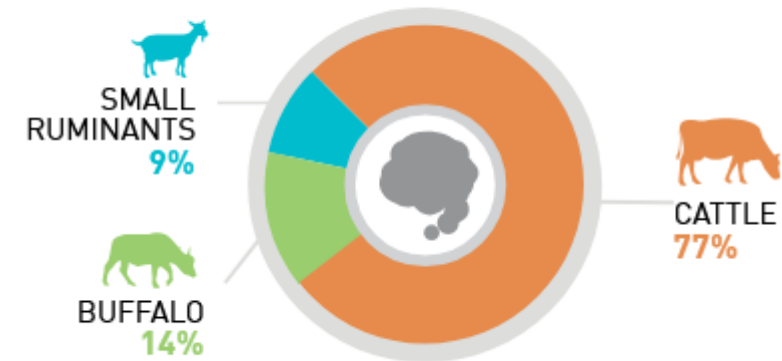
GMG Asia: Webinar on methane recording techniques
November 5, 2025



Enteric methane production



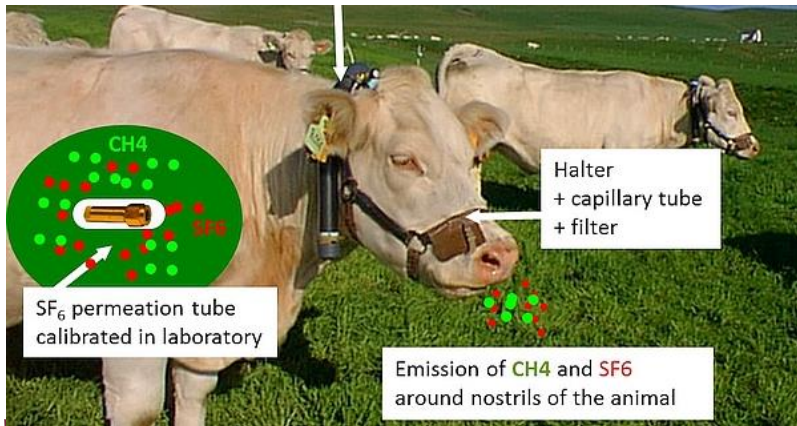
GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERIC METHANE EMISSIONS FROM RUMINANT (%)



IPCC 2013

Measure to manage: Phenotyping enteric methane is essential for identifying low-emitting cows and developing effective mitigation and adaptation strategies.

CH₄ measuring technologies



Laser Methane Detector

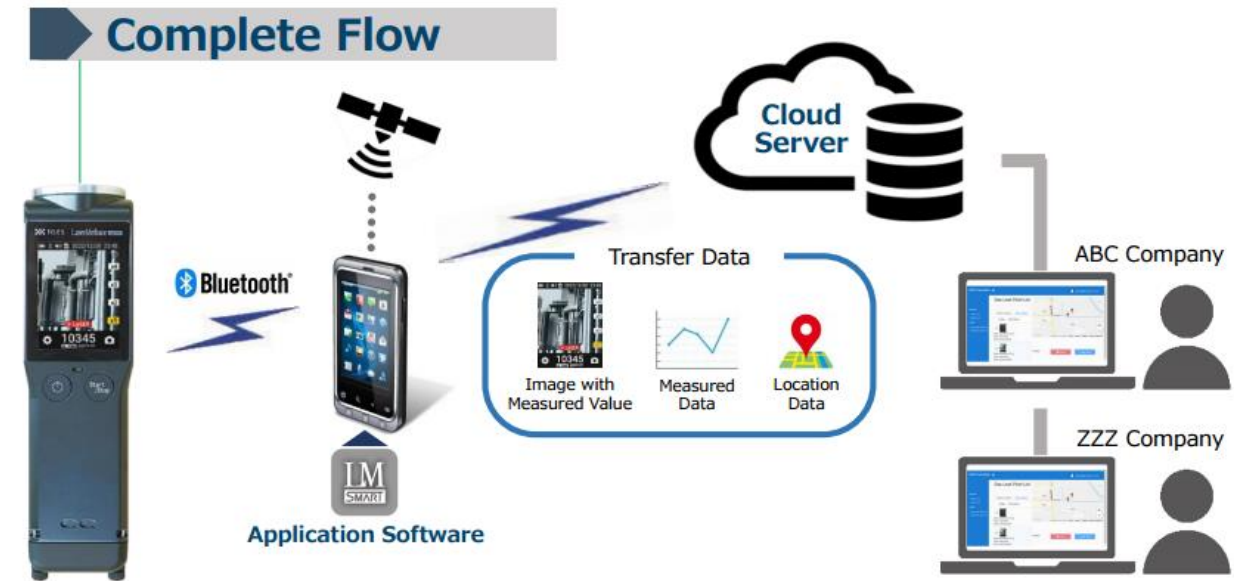
Tokyo Gas Engineering Solutions Corporation

- Laser methane mini
 - Software for Android Devices (GasViewer)



~ 13k USD

Laser Methane Smart



~ 9k USD

Data

No	yyyy/mm/	Intensity	Measured	Error	Location
1	20:20.8	395	16	1	http://map
2	20:21.3	410	13	1	http://map
3	20:21.8	325	8	1	http://map
4	20:22.3	173	12	1	http://map
5	20:22.8	278	28	1	http://map
6	20:23.3	482	8	1	http://map
7	20:23.8	283	18	1	http://map
8	20:24.5	1069	8	1	http://map
9	20:24.9	409	10	1	http://map
10	20:25.4	310	9	1	http://map

- 1: Values are measured normally.
- 5: 「Not enough reflection」 Value involving an **error**.
- 6: 「High density gas」 Value involving an **error**.
- 7: 「Too much reflection」 Value involving an **error**.

Operating time



LaserMethane **SMART**

eneloop Standard

2.5hours

eneloop Pro

3.5hours

eneloop Lite **1.3hours**



LaserMethane **mini**

Special Battery Pack

4hours

Note) These are reference values at 25°C.

Commercial Batteries (4 Pieces)

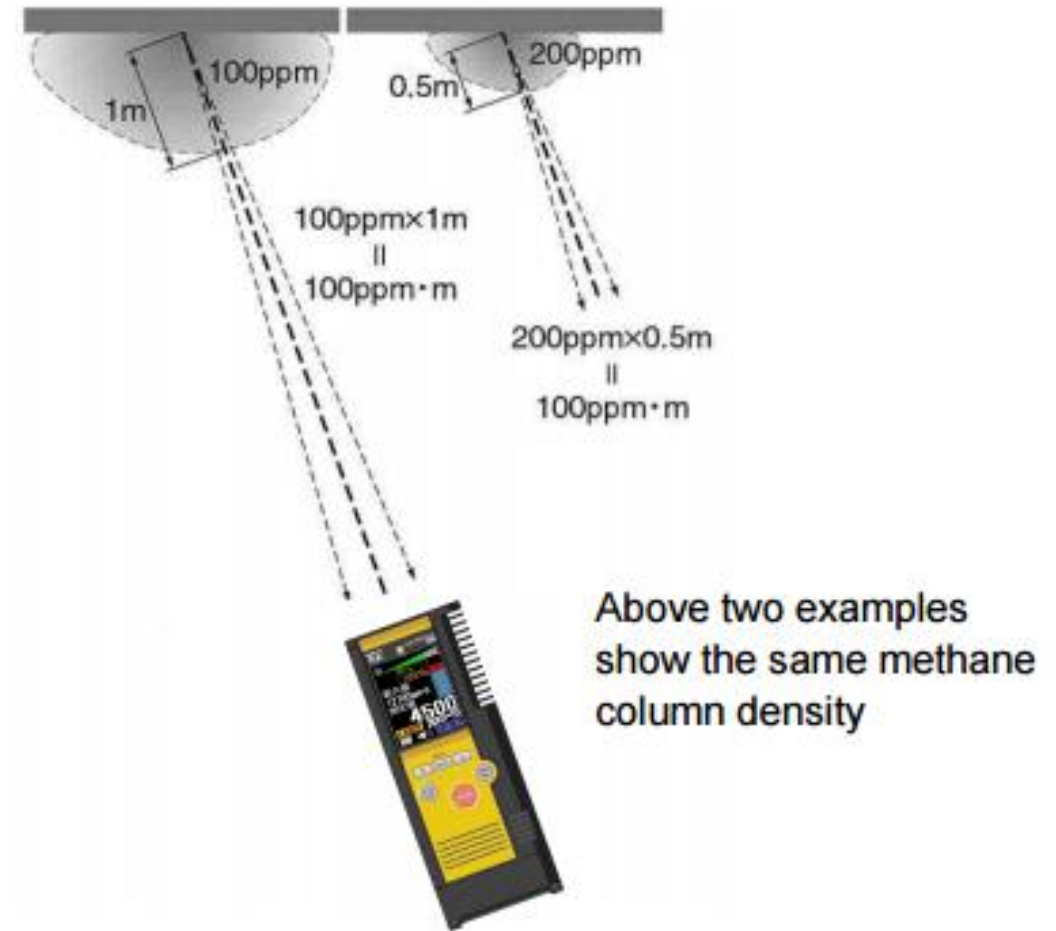


Battery pack: 1 pc.



Intensity and distance

- Light reception intensity bar
 - Be sure to measure when the reception intensity is indicated in green.



Proxy-Based Methods

- Milk Mid-Infrared Spectroscopy (MIR)

Principle: Predict CH₄ emission based on spectral properties of milk components

Advantages:

- Non-invasive and high-throughput
- Leverages routine milk testing data

Limitations:

- Indirect—requires calibration with direct CH₄ data



Indirect prediction of methane using MIR

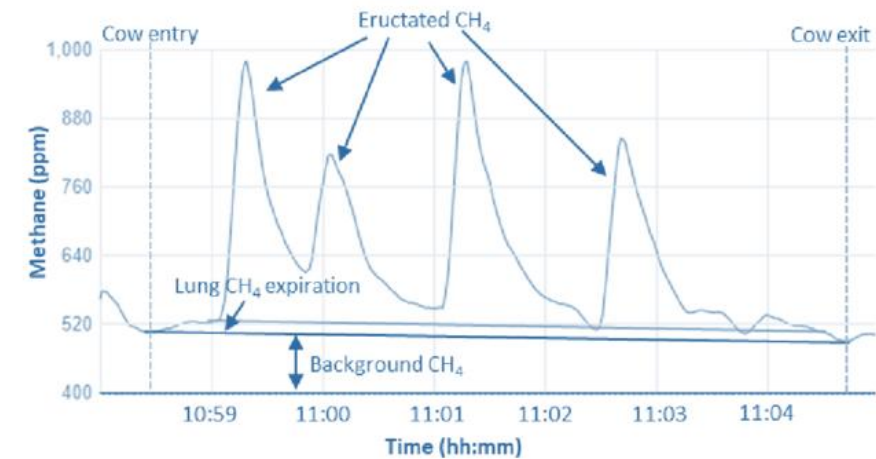
	All data		
	N	R	RMSE
MIR + body weight+ milk + fat% + prot%	479	0.45	103.3
MIR	620	0.40	111.9

Feeding status data		
N	R	RMSE
296	0.52	104.5
296	0.52	110.6

Number of records needed for prediction

Average Records	accuracy	RMSE
1	0.24	168
2	0.28	149
3	0.29	133
4	0.37	124
5	0.39	122
6	0.45	116
7	0.47	116
8	0.45	109
9	0.45	107
10	0.45	106
11	0.46	105
12	0.45	106

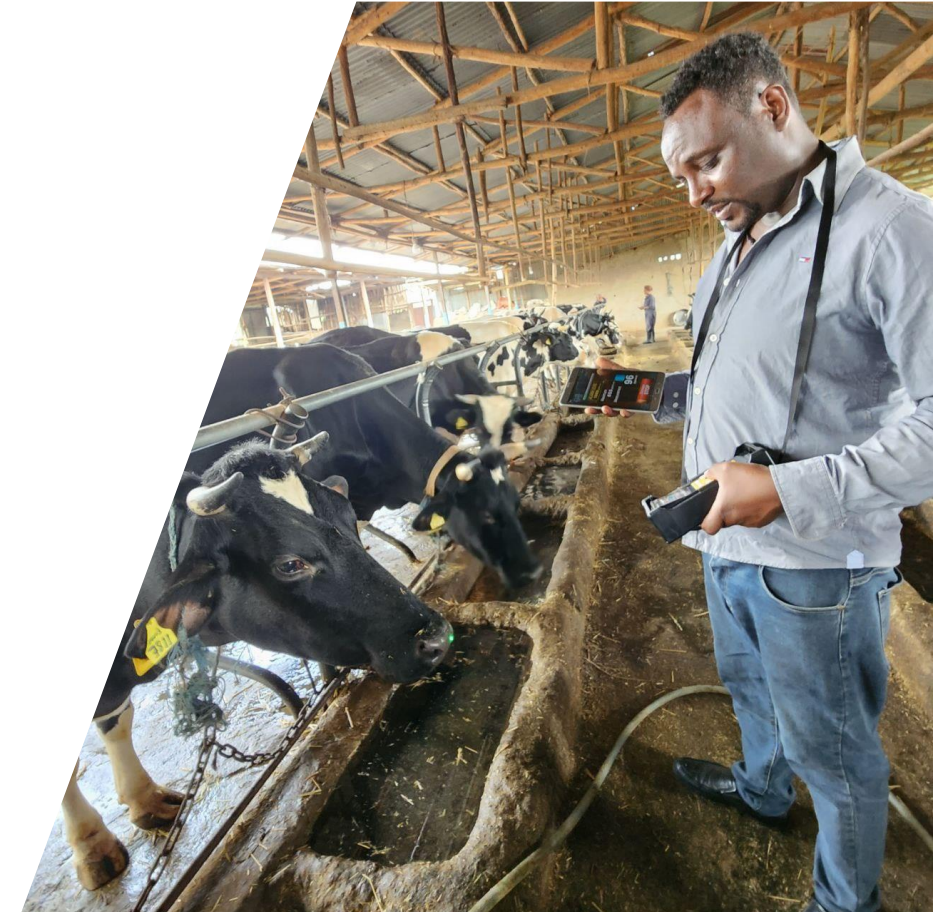
Duration: 5-10 min



Background methane : Correcting the methane measurement for the background data

Prediction inside cow status recordings

cowStatus	nAnim	nRec	accuracy
Feeding	410	2302	0.49
Ruminating	587	6437	0.33
Sleeping	185	555	0.33
Standing idle	345	2913	0.26
Drinking	12	18	0.21



Advantage and Limitation of LMD

Advantage	Explanation	Limitation	Explanation
Non-invasive	Reduces stress; allows repeated measures	Environmental sensitivity	Wind, humidity, and temperature affect readings.
Portable	Suitable for field/smallholder conditions	Measure concentration	Records ppm·m, not actual CH ₄ /day emission.
Real-time output	Immediate emission profiling	Movement effects	Animal or operator movement causes variation.
Cost-effective	Affordable compared to chambers	Needs repeated measures	Several readings required for accuracy.
Flexible use	Across activities and environments	Background interference	Nearby methane sources distort results.
Data integrable	Links with MIR/genomics databases	Missing Data Linkage	Not linked with animal id
Safe operation	No harm to animals or users		

