Comparing Methodologies for Deriving Methane Phenotypes from Laser Methane Detector Data in Small Ruminants

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Laser Methane Detector (LMD):
What Does It Measure?

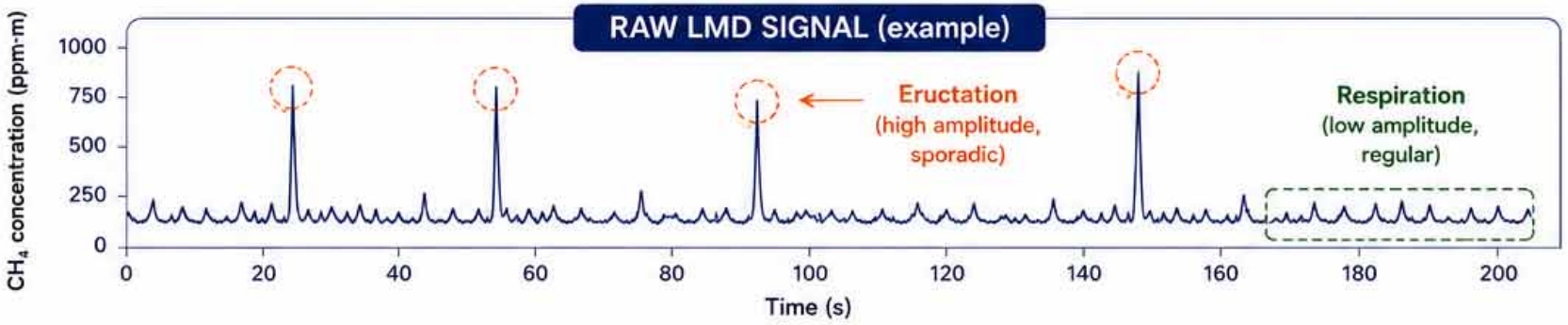
MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE

- Infrared absorption spectroscopy
- Measures methane concentration along the laser path
- Output: CH_4 (ppm × m)

DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS

- Portable handheld device
- Non-contact measurement
- Distance: 0.5 – 30 m
- Range: 1 – 50,000 ppm × m

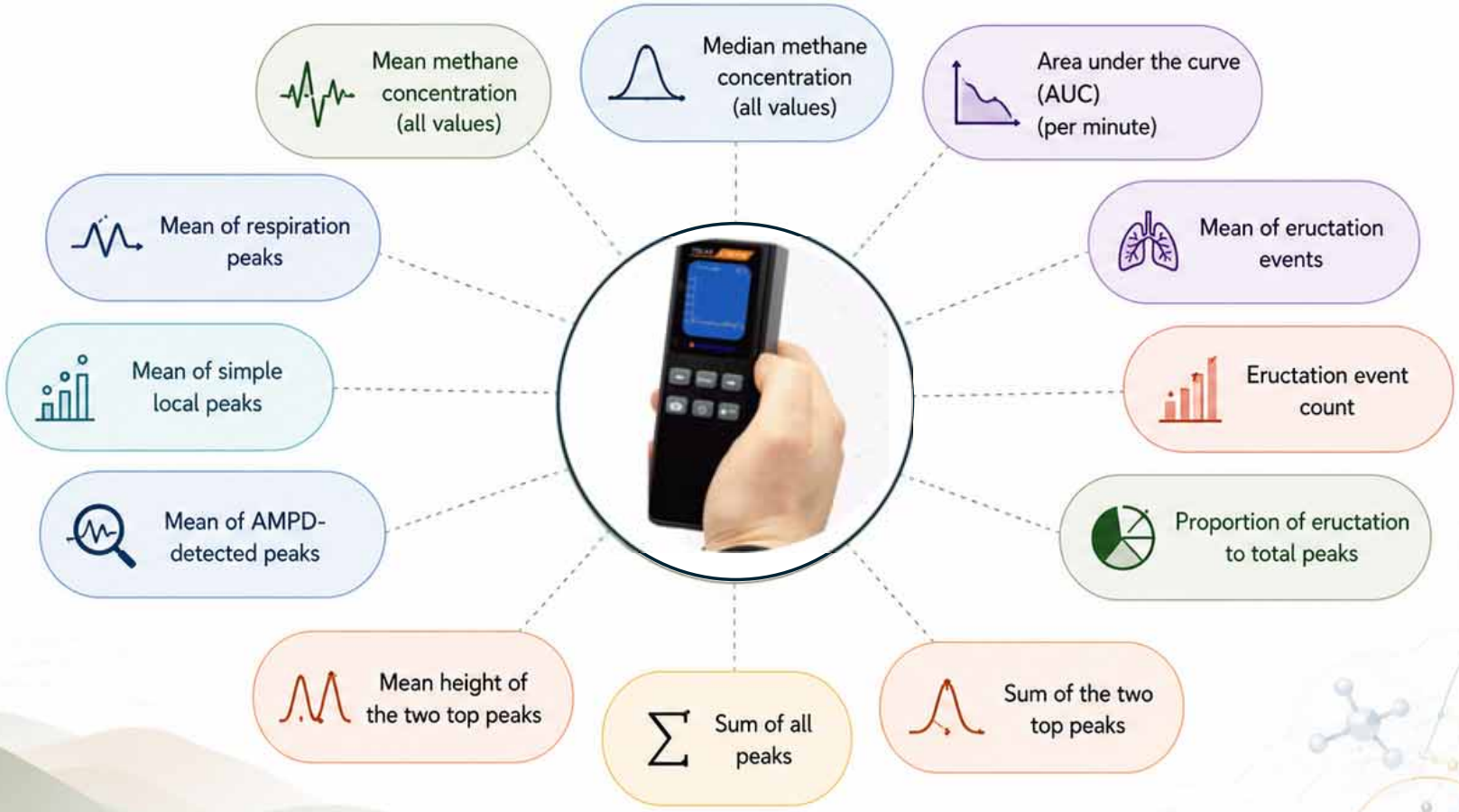
RAW LMD SIGNAL (example)



- **Eructation peaks** — Large, intermittent methane releases
- **Respiration signal** — Small, continuous oscillations

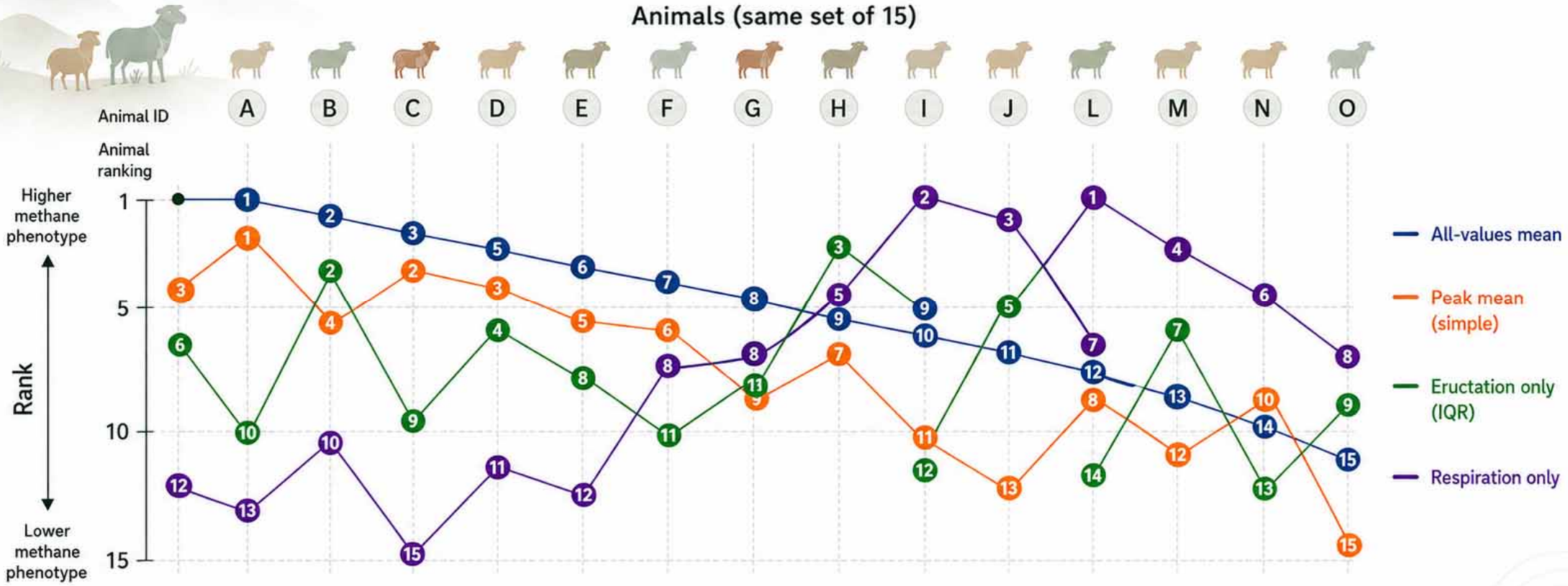
Many Methane Phenotypes from Raw LMD Data

One LMD recording can be processes in multiple ways to produce several methane phenotype



Same animal, Same Data : different ranking depending on the measured trait

Animal rank is not a biological fact — it is a methodological artifact.



Different analytical methodologies applied to the same raw LMD data
can produce very different methane phenotypes and completely different animal rankings.

The objective of the study

To evaluate whether different published methodologies for deriving methane phenotypes from LMD raw data produce **equivalent**, **repeatable**, and **biologically relevant** phenotypes when applied to the same large-scale field dataset from sheep, and to assess the **stability of animal rankings** across methodologies.

We are not asking:

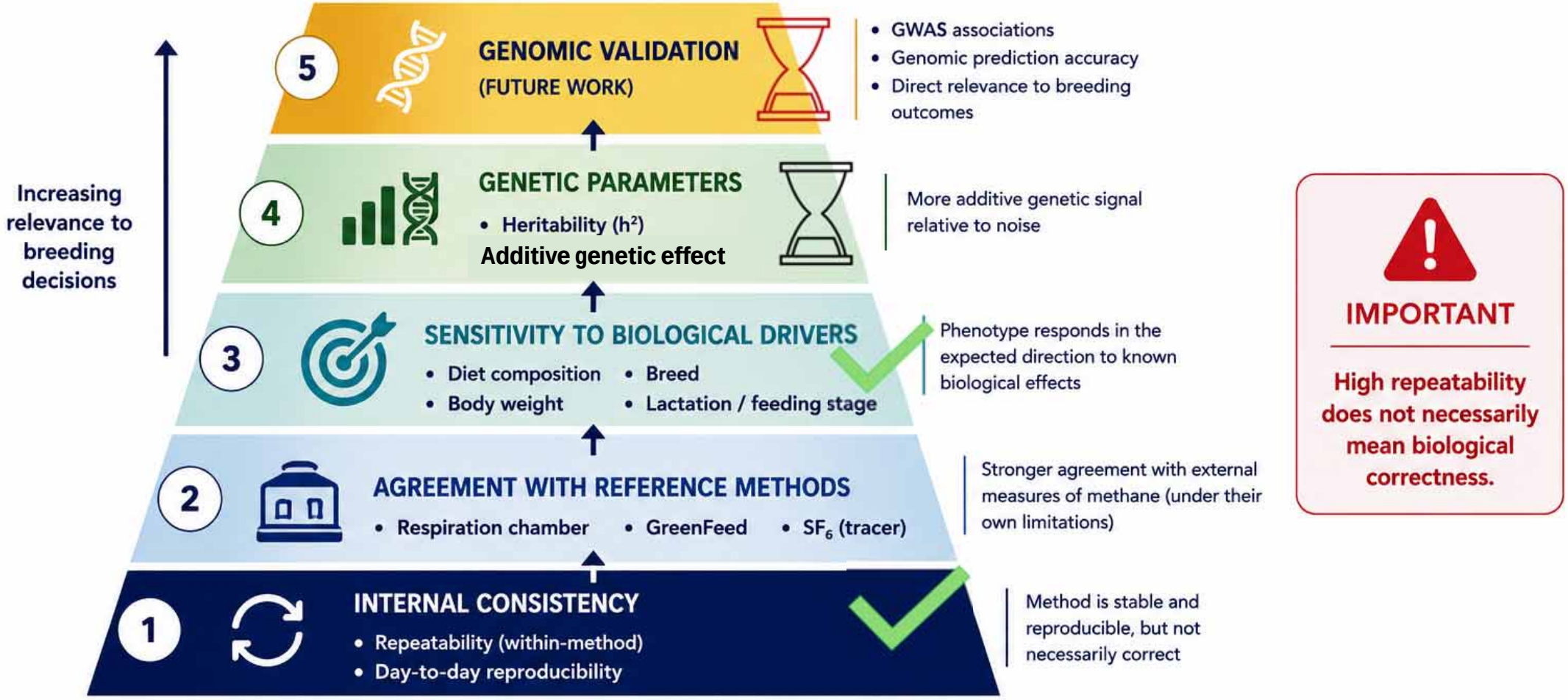
“Which methodology is best?”

We are asking:

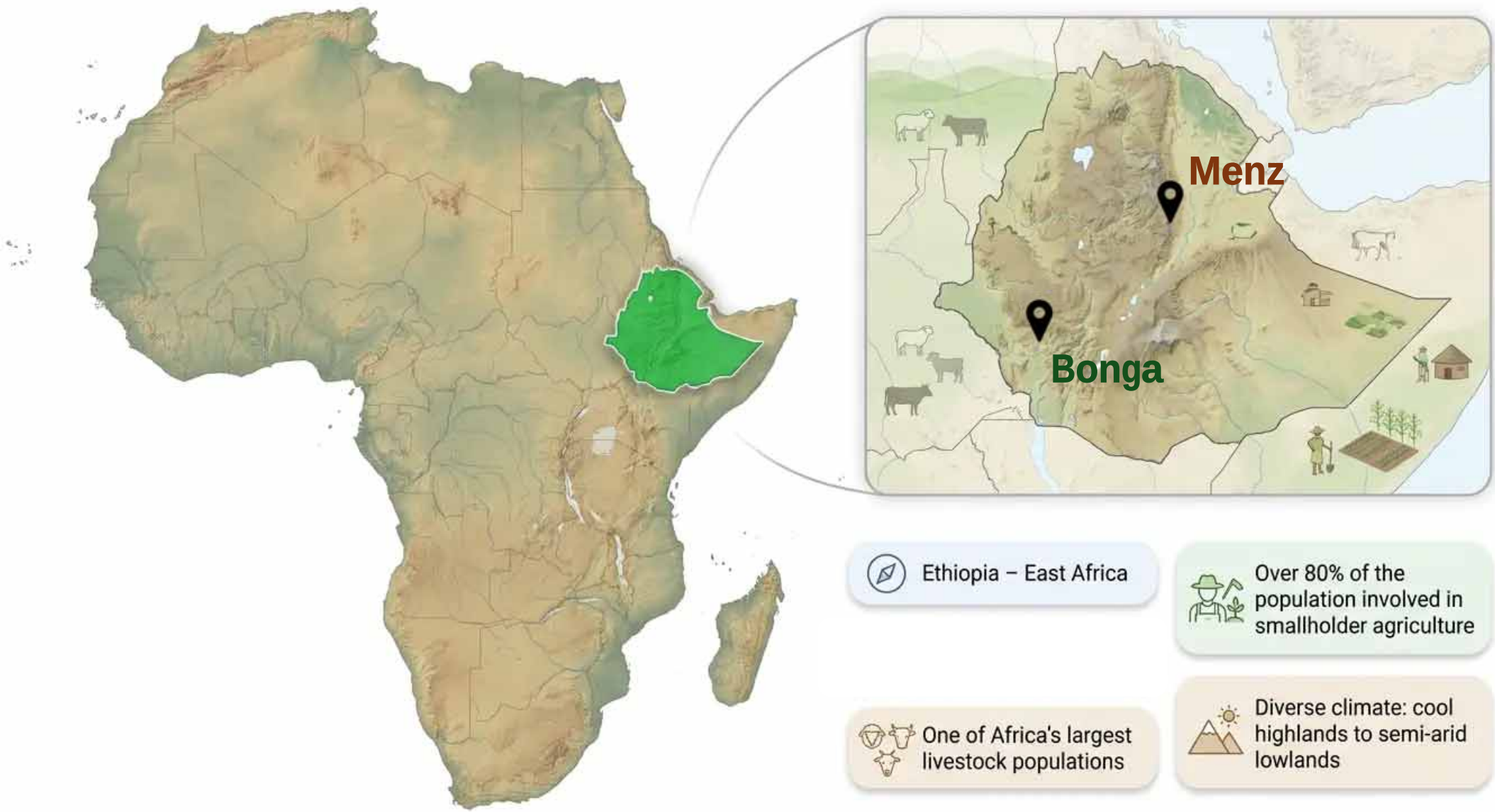
“Which methodology best reflects biologically and genetically meaningful methane variation?”

How Do We Judge a "Good" Methane Phenotype?

No single validation criterion exists



MATERIALS AND METHODS


Menz
Bonga
Ethiopia – East Africa
Over 80% of the population involved in smallholder agriculture
One of Africa's largest livestock populations
Diverse climate: cool highlands to semi-arid lowlands

647 Animals from two indigenous Ethiopian breeds

Bonga
303 (46.8%)

Bonga breed

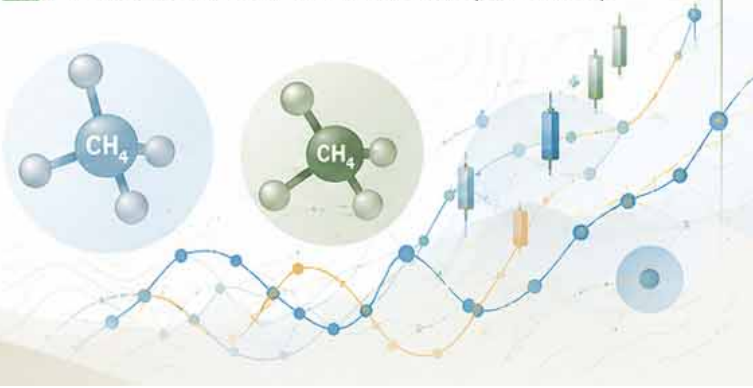
Menz
344 (53.2%)

Menz breed

RECORDING PROTOCOL

- Each animal was measured **once a day**
- Each animal was measured for **three consecutive days**
- Recording duration ranged from **15 to 30 minutes** per animal
- Measurements were taken **1 meter** from the nostrils
- **Body weight** was recorded after methane measurements
- **Time since last feed access** was documented
- **lambs, ewes (0–11 parities), breeding rams, and castrated rams**
- Animals were **grazing** in the communal grazing area.

Field LMD measurement in Ethiopian sheep

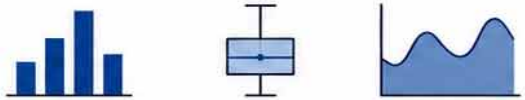


Methane Phenotype Approaches

1 Group 1

Whole-signal summary

Summarize all values together



Mean | Median | Area under curve (AUC)

Fast and reproducible, but averages breathing, eructation bursts, and background together.

2 Group 2

Peak detection + summary

Identify high concentration events only

Local peaks | Peak algorithms

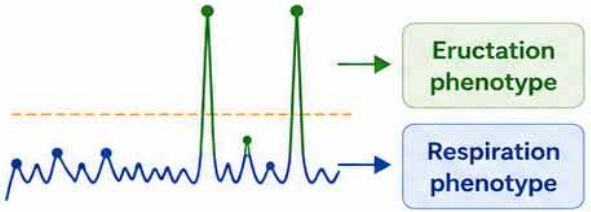
AMPD | Local maxima | Alternative peak approach

Focuses on moments of elevated concentration using different peak-detection algorithms.

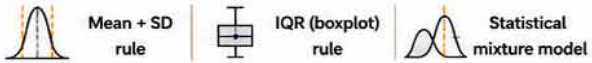
3 Group 3

Separate respiration and eructation

Classify peaks and report separate phenotypes



Threshold methods



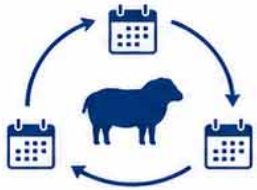
Most biologically explicit approach: derives distinct phenotypes for breathing and eructation components.

Different analytical methodologies applied to the same raw LMD data can produce very different methane phenotypes and completely different animal rankings.

The Evaluation Framework: Four Criteria

We evaluate methane phenotype approaches using four complementary criteria to determine which methods are **"better."**

1 Repeatability



If you measure the same animal three days in a row, does the method give consistent results?

How we measure it

Estimated as the proportion of total variance explained by the animal (r)

$$r = \frac{Var_{Animal}}{Var_{Total}}$$

High repeatability = consistent measurements for the same animal

2 Biological sensitivity

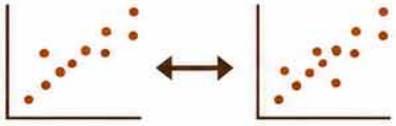
Does the method detect known drivers of methane variation — feeding time, body weight, diurnal period, breed?

How we measure it

Tested by likelihood ratio tests in a mixed model.

High biological sensitivity = captures real biological drivers of methane

3 Between-method agreement



Do different methods agree on the absolute value of the phenotype?

How we measure it

Measured by concordance correlation coefficient (CCC), which penalises both poor correlation and scale differences.

High agreement = methods produce similar absolute values

4 Animal ranking consistency

Do different methods agree on which animals are high vs low emitters?

How we measure it

Measured by Spearman rank correlation.

High consistency = consistent animal ranking; most breeding-relevant

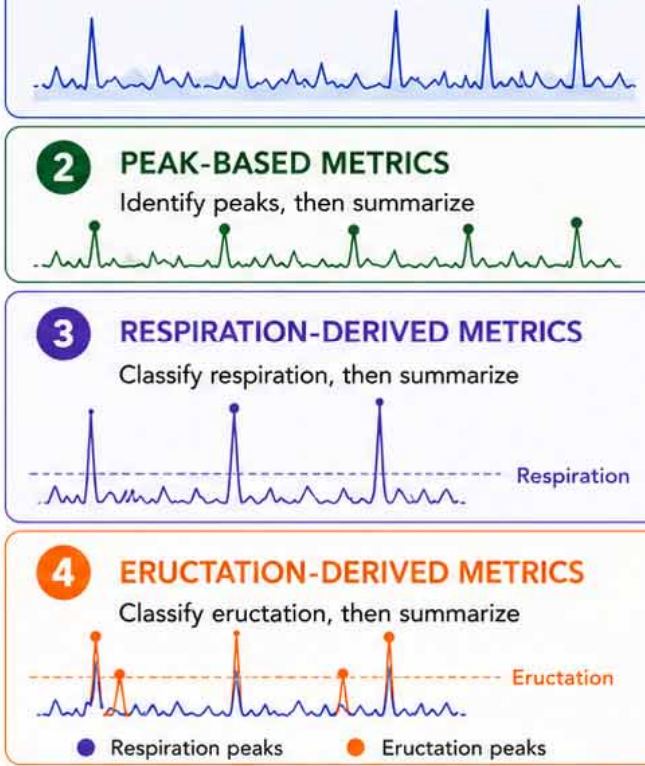
A better method scores high on all four criteria: consistent, biologically meaningful, agreeable with other methods, and reliable for ranking animals.

RESULTS

THE METHANE PHENOTYPES WE DERIVED

From raw LMD signals, we extracted 13 phenotypes using 7 analytical approaches.

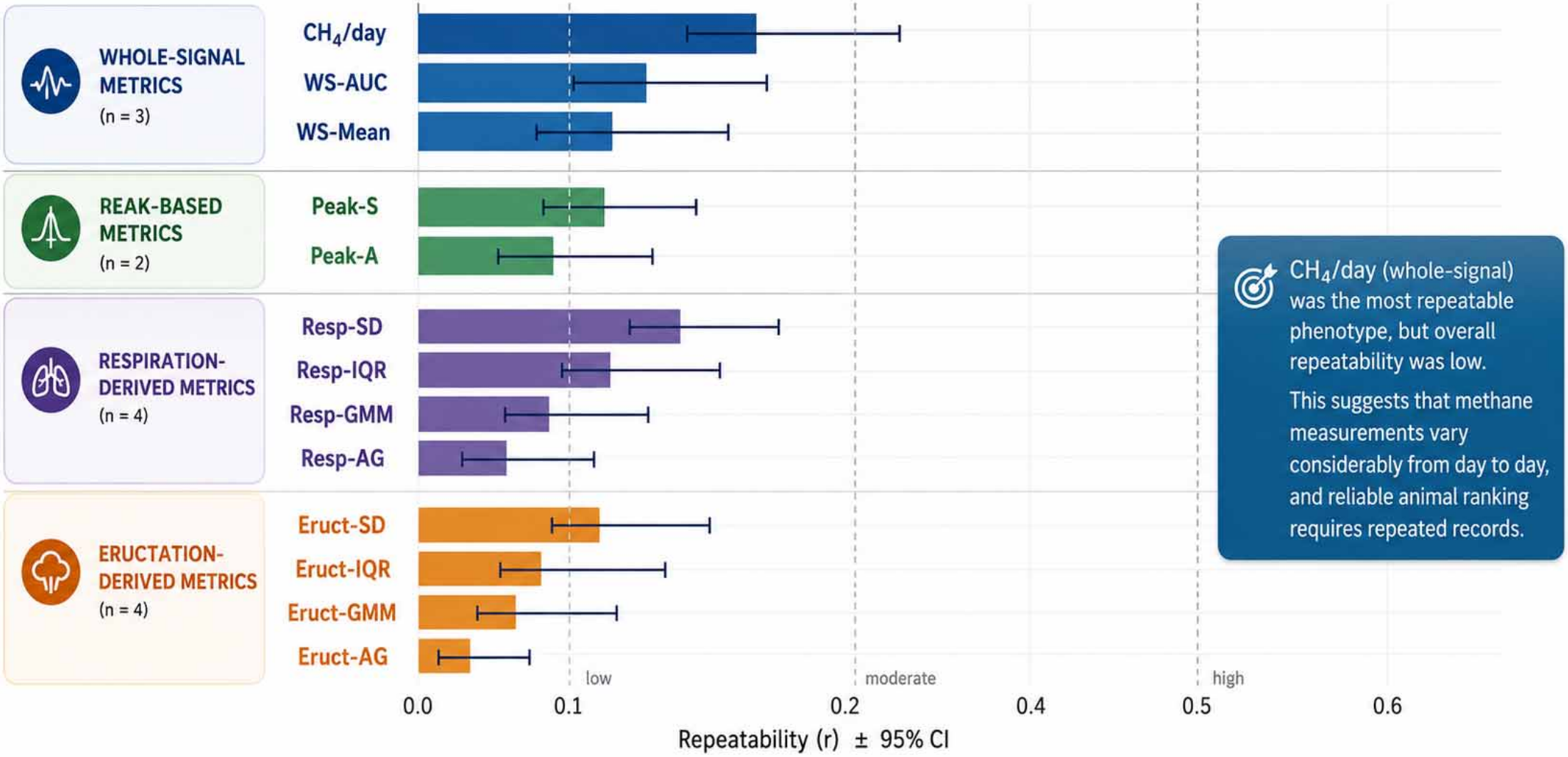
APPROACH GROUP	PHENOTYPE	WHAT IT MEANS
1 WHOLE-SIGNAL METRICS Summarize all values together	CH_4/day	Estimated CH_4 production, g/day
	WS-AUC	Area under methane curve per minute
	WS-Mean	Mean methane concentration using all values
2 PEAK-BASED METRICS Identify peaks, then summarize	Peak-S	Mean of simple local peaks
	Peak-A	Mean of AMPD-detected peaks
3 RESPIRATION-DERIVED METRICS Classify respiration, then summarize	Resp-SD	Respiration mean using mean + 1 SD threshold
	Resp-IQR	Respiration mean using IQR threshold
	Resp-GMM	Respiration mean from Gaussian mixture model
	Resp-AG	Respiration mean from AMPD + mixture model
4 ERUCTATION-DERIVED METRICS Classify eructation, then summarize	Eruct-SD	Eructation mean using mean + 1 SD threshold
	Eruct-IQR	Eructation mean using IQR threshold
	Eruct-GMM	Eructation mean from Gaussian mixture model
	Eruct-AG	Eructation mean from AMPD + mixture model



WS = whole-signal; Peak-S = simple peaks; Peak-A = AMPD peaks; Resp = respiration; Eruct = eructation; SD = mean + 1 SD threshold; IQR = interquartile range threshold; GMM = Gaussian mixture model; AG = AMPD + Gaussian mixture model.

Day-to-day repeatability by phenotype

r = VarAnimal / VarTotal (LMM: Day + Site as fixed effects, Animal as random)



CH_4/day (whole-signal) was the most repeatable phenotype, but overall repeatability was low.

This suggests that methane measurements vary considerably from day to day, and reliable animal ranking requires repeated records.

Sensitivity of methane phenotypes to biological and management drivers

Likelihood-ratio tests from linear mixed models

	PHENOTYPE	DRIVERS TESTED: Sex	Weight	Feed time	Diurnal period	Breed	Day
WHOLE-SIGNAL METRICS (n = 3)	CH_4/day	*	ns	ns	***	***	*
	WS-AUC	*	ns	ns	***	***	*
	WS-Mean	*	ns	ns	***	***	*
PEAK-BASED METRICS (n = 2)	Peak-S	*	*	ns	*	*	ns
	Peak-A	ns	***	ns	ns	ns	*
RESPIRATION-DERIVED METRICS (n = 4)	Resp-SD	*	*	*	***	***	***
	Resp-IQR	ns	***	*	***	***	***
	Resp-GMM	ns	***	*	*	***	***
	Resp-AG	ns	ns	ns	*	*	ns
ERUCTATION-DERIVED METRICS (n = 3)	Eruct-SD	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	ns
	Eruct-IQR	ns	***	*	ns	ns	ns
	Eruct-GMM	ns	*	ns	ns	*	ns

***	p < 0.001
*	p < 0.05
ns	Not significant
NA	Not estimable

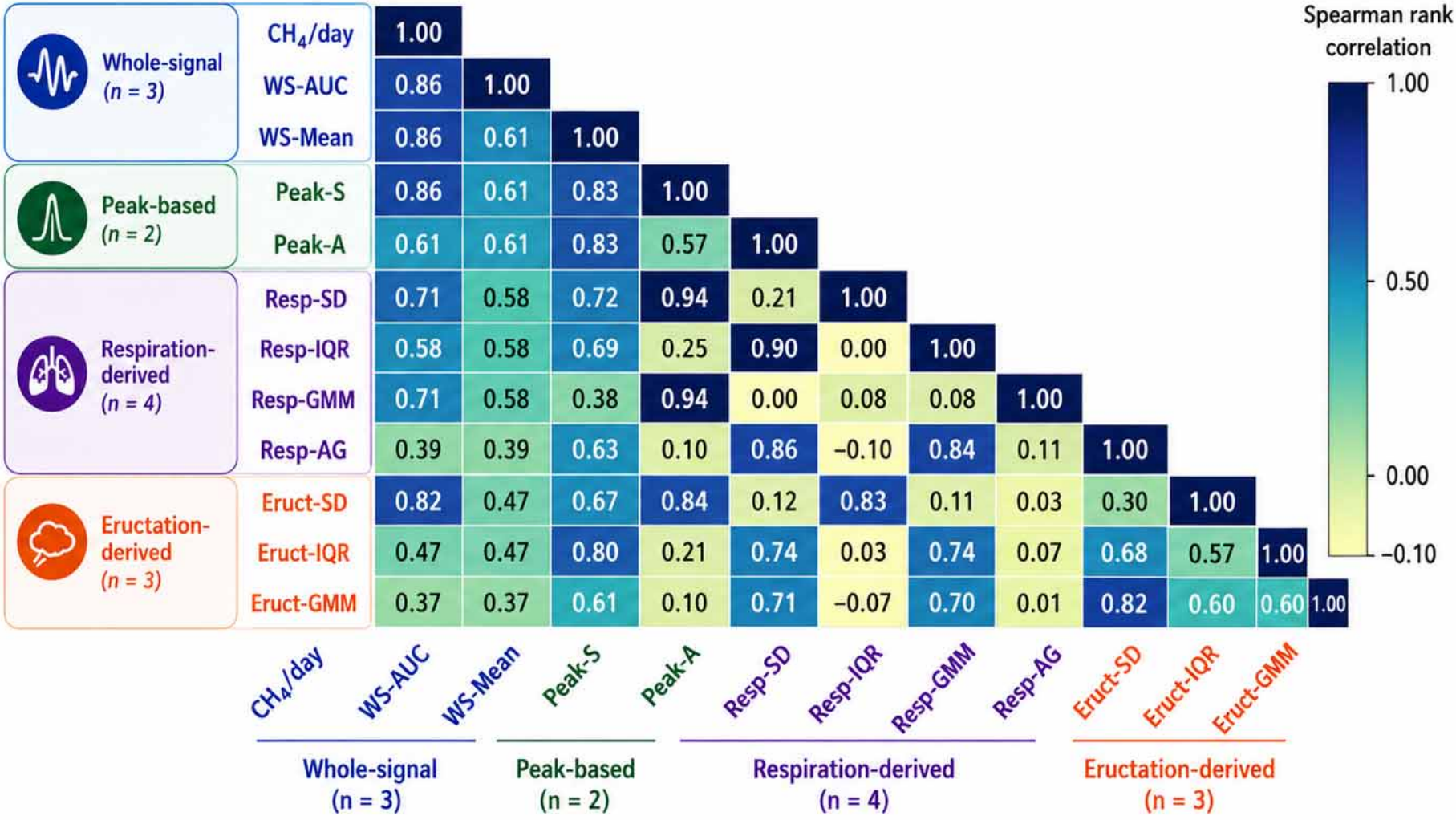
KEY MESSAGE

Respiration phenotypes carry biological signal; eructation phenotypes mostly carry noise.

Respiration-based phenotypes like Resp-SD, Resp-IQR, Resp-GMM, and Resp-AG detect all six known drivers: sex, weight, feeding time, diurnal period, breed, and recording day.

Animal rank stability across methane phenotyping methods

Spearman rank correlation of animal rankings (animal-level means)



Key messages

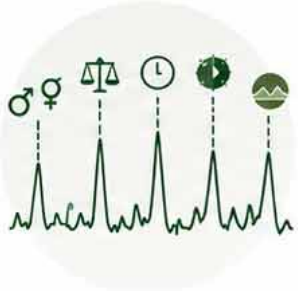
Which animal you select depends almost entirely on which method you use, not on the animal's biology. Two-thirds of all methodology pairs rank animals so differently.

within-family correlations are generally strong (high blues), while cross-family comparisons are weaker or near zero (green/yellow).

THE LMD WORKS — BUT ONLY IF WE AGREE ON HOW TO USE IT.

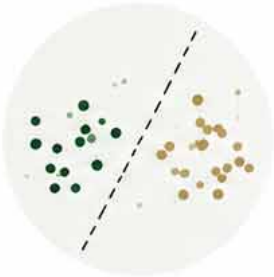
The LMD works.

Fifteen years of research have produced a device that reliably captures methane from sheep and goats in field conditions.



The signal is real.

Respiration-based classification methods detect sex, body weight, feeding time, diurnal period, and site effects consistently. The biology is there.



But results depend on the method.

Different analytical choices applied to the same recording produce phenotypes that rank animals differently two-thirds of the time.

This study was unable to recommend one phenotype to be used for future analysis. However, with a larger dataset and more extensive analysis, we may come to a better conclusion.

THE PATH FORWARD IS CLEAR

1. **Standardize** around respiration-peak classification.
2. **Require** a minimum number of repetitions.
3. **Validate** against a reference method.

Once those three steps are taken, LMD becomes a **viable large-scale phenotyping tool** for methane breeding programs in small ruminants — including in resource-limited field settings where no other method is practical.

THE INSTRUMENT IS READY. THE PROTOCOL JUST NEEDS TO CATCH UP.