



Role of environmental and signal parameters in stabilizing sniffer methane measurements in dairy cows



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

R. Colleluori¹, G. Visentin¹, V. Indio¹,
D. Cavallini¹, L. Mammi¹, L. Zambianchi¹, M. Martini¹,
F. Ghiaccio¹, M. Lamanna¹, A. Formigoni¹

¹ Department of Veterinary Medical Sciences,
University of Bologna, Italy

EAAP Meeting – Artificial Intelligence 4 Animal Science

Ghent, Belgium

June 29th 2026

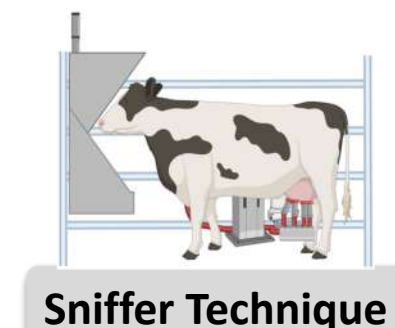
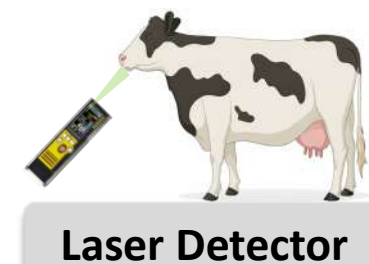
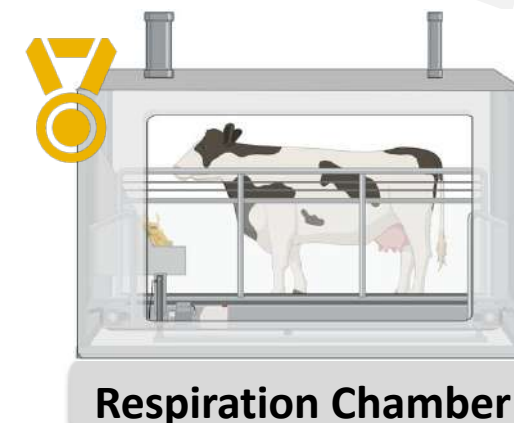
Sniffer technique

In vivo CH₄ assessment is essential to **understand enteric production** and **evaluate mitigation strategies**.

Obtaining accurate and repeatable measurements remains **challenging**, especially on commercial farms.

Respiration chambers are the **gold standard** but not always **fit** under **all circumstances**.

Alternative methods may **outperform chambers** for specific purposes, such as **large-scale phenotyping** or **on-farm applicability**.



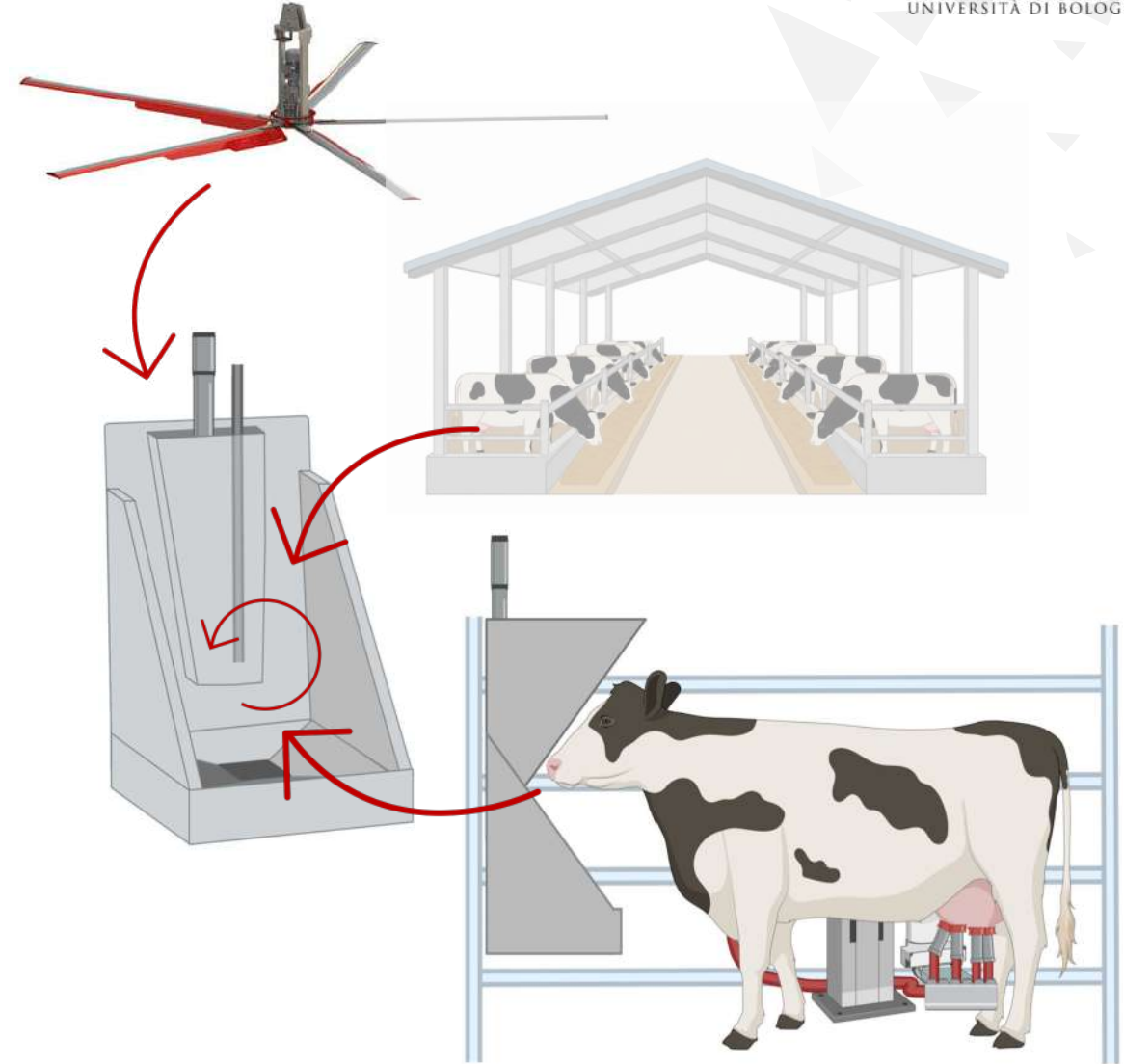
Sniffer technique

Opportunities

- **non-invasive** and **compatible** with **cow routine**
- **large-scale** CH₄ **phenotyping**
- **lower** implementation and maintenance **costs**
- applicable in **commercial farms**

Challenges

- **sensitive** to **air currents**
- **partial capture** of exhaled emissions
- **mixing** with ambient **background gases**
- **complex raw data processing**



Primary objective



1

Develop an automated pipeline to ensure standardized synchronization, aggregation and parameter extraction from sniffer recordings

How?

*Integrating heterogeneous **AMS** and **sniffer datasets** into a **unified measurement-level dataset**.*



Experimental setting

- 2 free flow Merlin2 AMS units equipped with Moologger® sniffers
 - ~ 100 Italian Holstein cows (milk yield: 38-41 kg)
 - 2.7 milkings/cow/day (average milking time: 7 min)
 - [CH₄] and [CO₂] (ppm) recorded at 1 Hz



Experimental-teaching dairy farm
of the University of Bologna



Sampling probe (1)
placed 10 cm
from the **cow**
muzzle area

2: liquid feed dispenser;
3: pellet dispenser



Pipeline architecture



Issues

- **Inconsistent cow-to-group information.**
- **No unified AMS file** containing both **entry** and **exit timestamps**.
- **Different time standards:** AMS local time vs sniffer UTC time.
- Need to **distinguish background concentrations** from **emission peaks**.



Sniffer raw data:
[CH₄], [CO₂] and RH



AMS reports:
cow entry logs,
cow exit logs,
milk yield and composition



dedicated Python-based pipeline

4 modules executed sequentially by a Bash script

Pipeline architecture



- 1 ***Temporal synchronization between AMS and sniffer data, including correction for sampling delay***
- 2 ***Identification of entry and exit time and classification of milking and non-milking intervals***
- 3 ***Calculation of hourly mean baseline gas concentration and detection of emission events***
- 4 ***Extraction of descriptive signal parameters (mean, duration, peak amplitude...)***

Sniffer technique

Opportunities

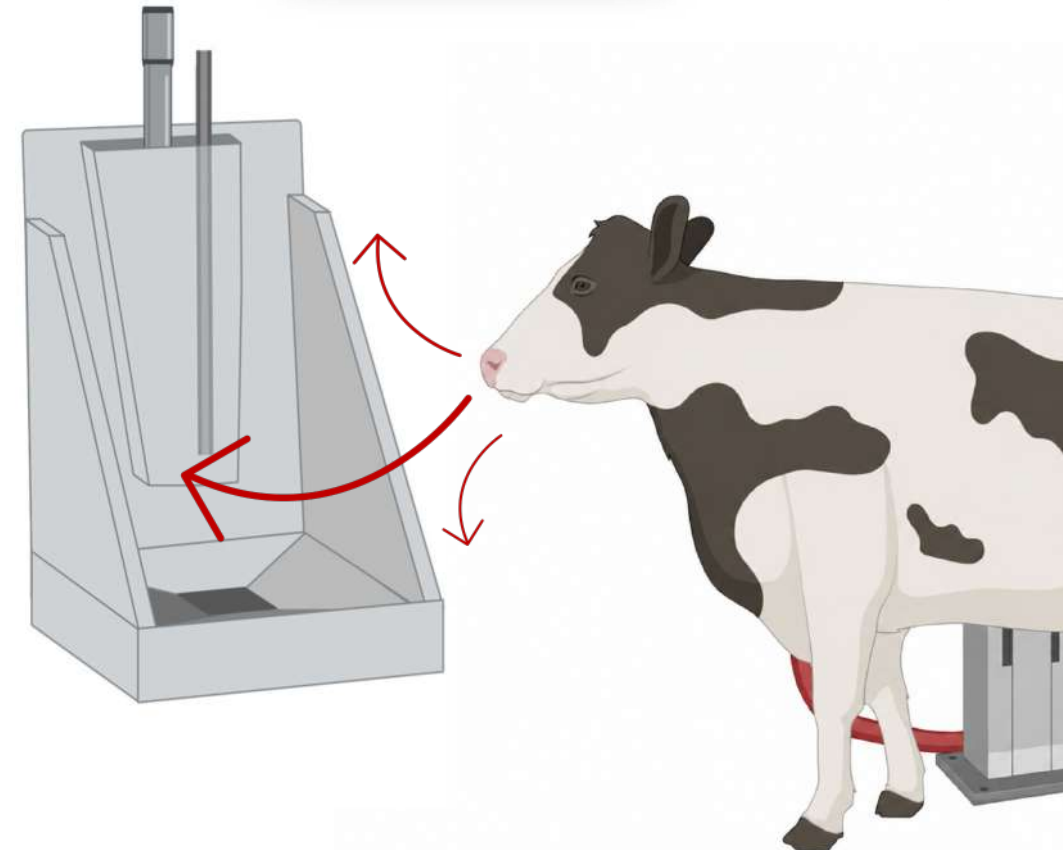
- **non-invasive** and **compatible** with **cow routine**
- **large-scale CH₄ phenotyping**
- **lower** implementation and maintenance **costs**
- applicable in **commercial farms**

Challenges

- **sensitive** to **air currents**
- **partial capture** of exhaled emissions
- **mixing** with ambient **background gases**
- **complex raw data processing**
- **influenced by cow's head position**



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



Sniffer technique

Opportunities

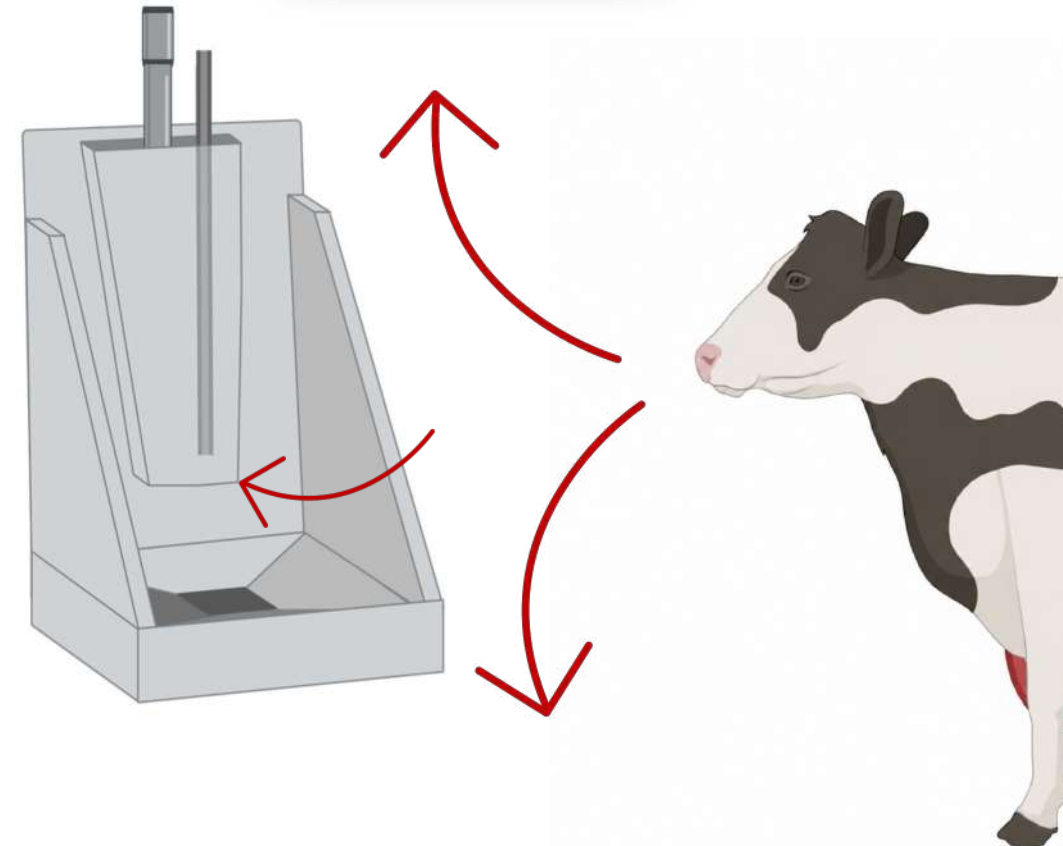
- **non-invasive** and **compatible** with **cow routine**
- **large-scale CH₄ phenotyping**
- **lower** implementation and maintenance **costs**
- applicable in **commercial farms**

Challenges

- **sensitive** to **air currents**
- **partial capture** of exhaled emissions
- **mixing** with ambient **background gases**
- **complex raw data processing**
- **influenced by cow's head position**



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



Sniffer technique

Opportunities

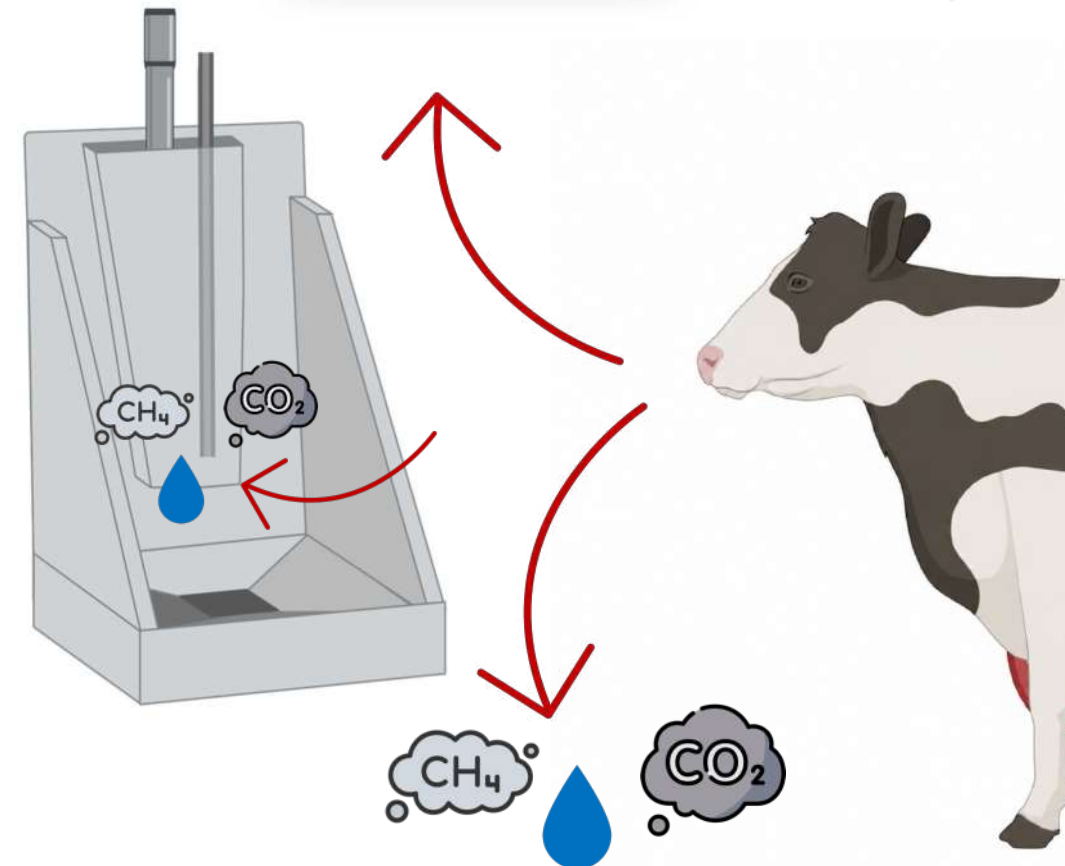
- **non-invasive** and **compatible** with **cow routine**
- **large-scale CH₄ phenotyping**
- **lower** implementation and maintenance **costs**
- applicable in **commercial farms**

Challenges

- **sensitive** to **air currents**
- **partial capture** of exhaled emissions
- **mixing** with ambient **background gases**
- **complex raw data processing**
- **influenced by cow's head position**



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



Secondary objective

2

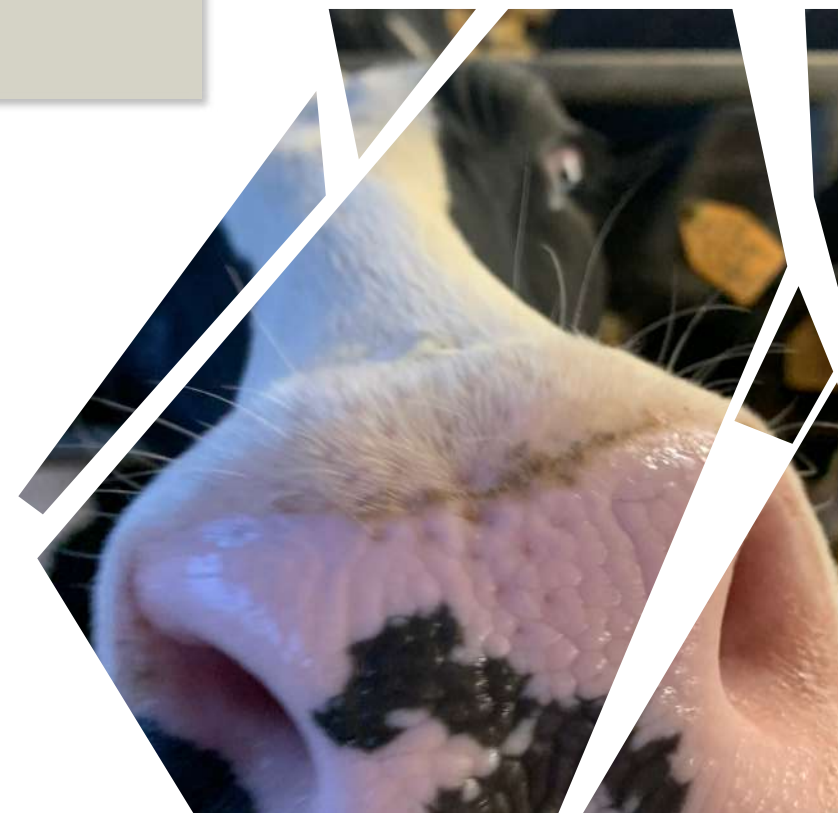
Assess the influence of environmental and signal parameters on the reliability of sniffer recordings

How?

Exploring their impact on relative CH₄ concentration and variability.

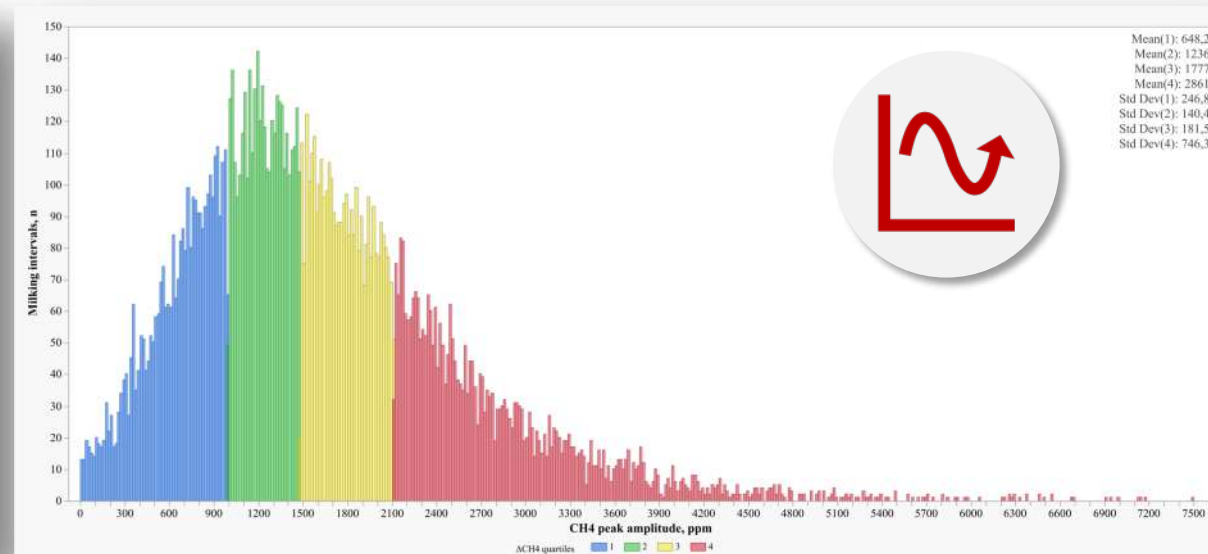
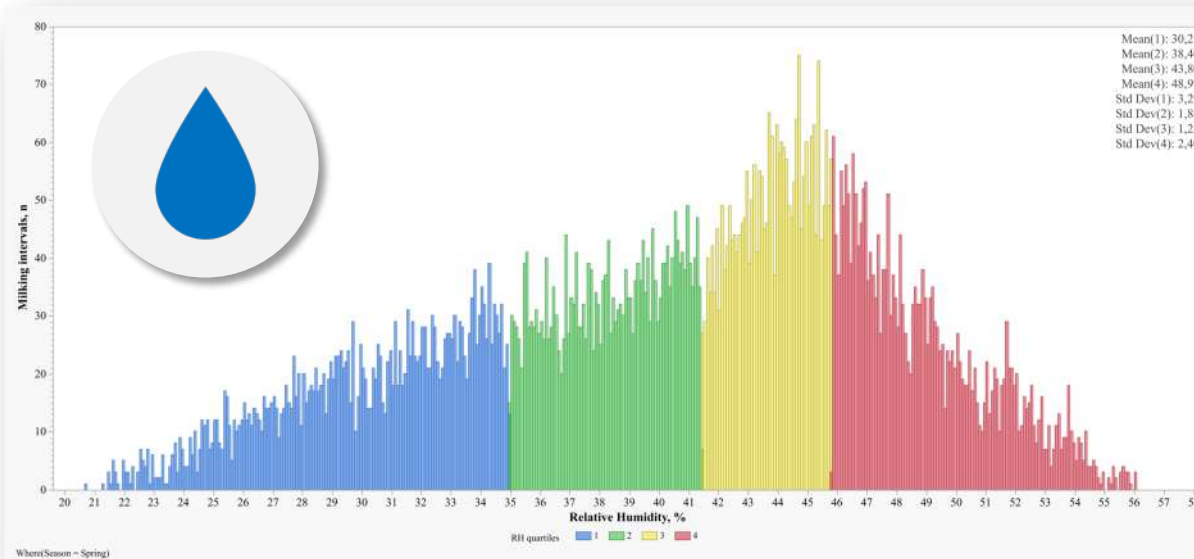
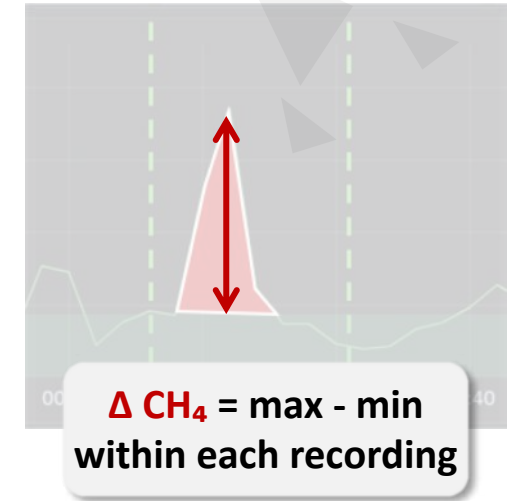


ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



Clustering of recordings

- 13,801 robotic milking recordings
- total period of 98 days: from November to December and from March to June
- stratification of recordings by:
 - relative humidity (RH) quartiles (by season)
 - ΔCH_4 quartiles



Statistical analysis



Linear mixed model



- Fixed effects:
 - RH quartiles
 - ΔCH_4 quartiles

Random effect: cow

- CH_4/CO_2 log-transformed to address heteroscedasticity
- absolute residuals used as indicator of within-cow measurement variability

Influence of CH₄ peak amplitude

	ΔCH_4 1	ΔCH_4 2	ΔCH_4 3	ΔCH_4 4	SEM	p-value
CH ₄ mean, ppm	73.4 ^a	161.0 ^b	234.2 ^c	339.7 ^d	3.94	< 0.0001
CH ₄ /CO ₂ mean	0.090 ^a	0.088 ^b	0.093 ^c	0.101 ^c	0.0014	< 0.0001
Abs. residuals CH ₄ /CO ₂	0.037 ^a	0.025 ^b	0.021 ^c	0.021 ^c	0.0009	< 0.0001

Higher ΔCH_4 was associated with stronger CH₄ signals and lower within-cow variability.

Influence of relative humidity



	RH 1	RH 2	RH 3	RH 4	SEM	p-value
CH ₄ mean, ppm	119.6 ^a	190.4 ^b	227.6 ^c	249.2 ^d	6.52	0.0009
CH ₄ /CO ₂ mean	0.106 ^a	0.092 ^b	0.085 ^c	0.088 ^c	0.0015	< 0.0001
Abs. residuals CH ₄ /CO ₂	0.031 ^a	0.027 ^b	0.023 ^c	0.023 ^c	0.0009	0.0049

Higher RH was associated with stronger CH₄ signals and lower within-cow variability.

Two complementary indicators of sampling quality



CH₄ peak amplitude

likely reflects **eructation**
detection



Relative humidity

likely reflects **efficiency**
of **breath sampling**

improved identification of high-quality sniffer recordings

Impact of RH and/or ΔCH_4 on CH_4/CO_2 recording stability

Model	Cow variance	Residual variance	Δ residual variance, %	ICC
$\log(\text{CH}_4/\text{CO}_2) = (1 \mid \text{cow})$	0.0197	0.1537	-	0.113
$\log(\text{CH}_4/\text{CO}_2) = (1 \mid \text{cow}) + \text{RH}$	0.0198	0.1484	- 3.5%	0.118
$\log(\text{CH}_4/\text{CO}_2) = (1 \mid \text{cow}) + \Delta\text{CH}_4$	0.0168	0.1458	- 5.1%	0.103
$\log(\text{CH}_4/\text{CO}_2) = (1 \mid \text{cow}) + \Delta\text{CH}_4 + \text{RH}$	0.0159	0.1362	- 11.4%	0.105

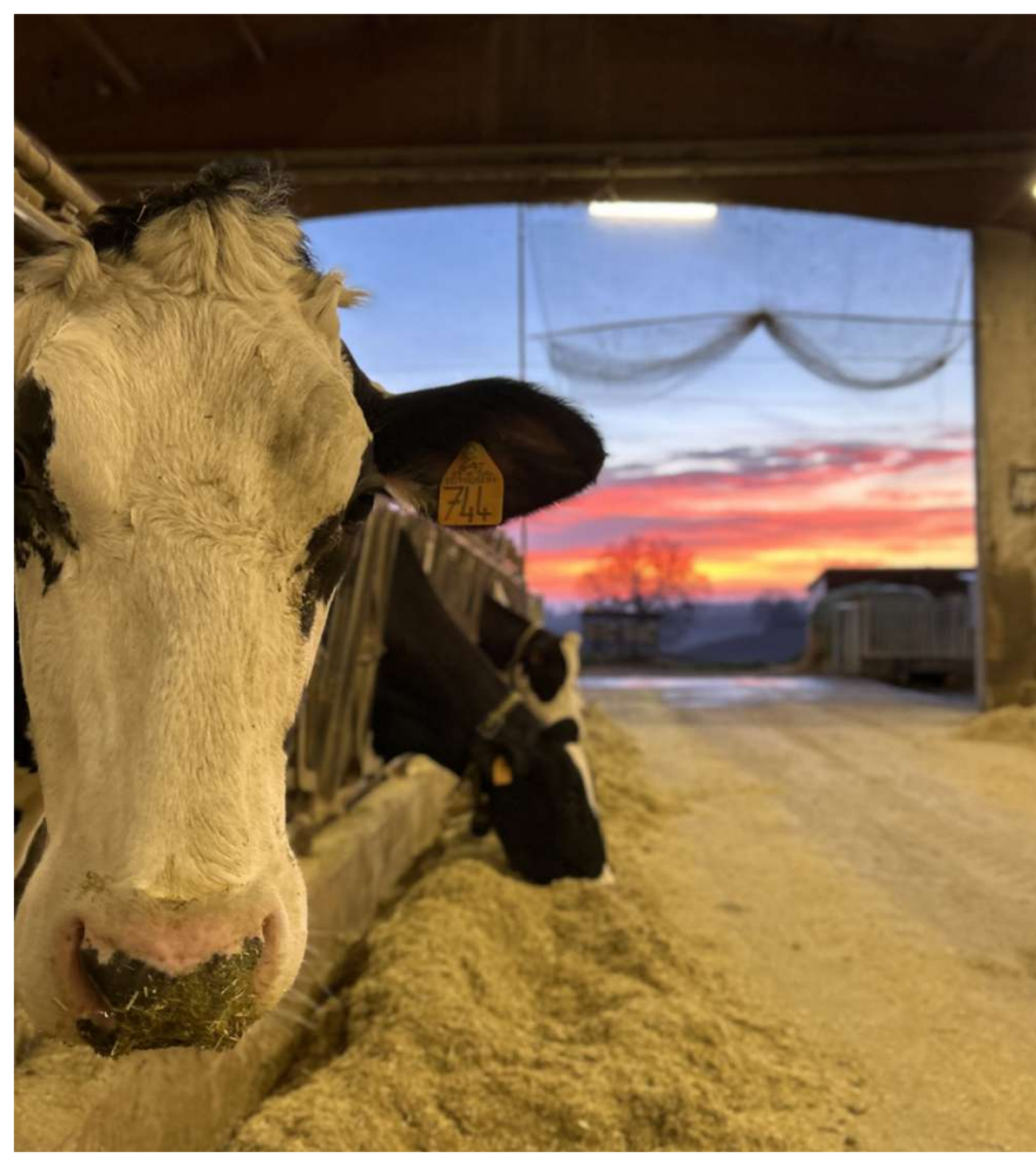
Joint inclusion of RH and ΔCH_4 reduces within-cow measurement noise

Take-farm messages



1. **High-quality sniffer recordings** require **robust data processing** and **signal-based quality control**.
2. **RH and ΔCH_4** identified recordings with **stronger methane signals** and **reduced intra-cow noise**.
3. **RH and ΔCH_4** appear to provide **complementary information**.

These **environmental** and **signal-derived** parameters may support the **development** of a «**sniffer recording-quality index**».

A close-up photograph of a cow's head in a barn. The cow is white with black patches and has a yellow ear tag with the number 744. It is looking out of a large open doorway. Outside, a vibrant sunset or sunrise is visible, with a mix of orange, red, and blue in the sky. A dirt road leads away from the barn towards some distant buildings.

Thank you for your attention

Riccardo Colleluori

Department of Veterinary Medical Sciences,

University of Bologna, Italy

riccardo.colleluori2@unibo.it



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA