

Orthogonal Nonlinear Least-Squares Regression in R

Andrej-Nikolai Spiess
Soilytix GmbH, Hamburg, Germany
draspiess@gmail.com

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Abstract

Orthogonal nonlinear least squares (ONLS) regression is a not so frequently applied and largely overlooked regression technique that comes into question when one encounters an "error in variables" problem. While classical nonlinear least squares (NLS) aims to minimize the sum of squared vertical residuals, ONLS minimizes the sum of squared orthogonal residuals. The method is based on finding points on the fitted line that are orthogonal to the data by minimizing for each (x_i, y_i) the Euclidean distance $\|D_i\|$ to some point (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) on the fitted curve. There is a 25 year old FORTRAN implementation for ONLS available (ODRPACK, <http://www.netlib.org/toms/869.zip>), which has been included in the 'scipy' package for Python (<http://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy-0.14.0/reference/odr.html>). Here, `onls` has been developed for easy future algorithm tweaking in R. The results obtained from `onls` are exactly similar to those found in [1, 4]. The implementation is based on an inner loop using `optimize` for each (x_i, y_i) to find $\min \|D_i\|$ within some border $[x_{i-w}, x_{i+w}]$ and an outer loop for the fit parameters using `nls.lm` of the 'minpack' package.

Overview

The `onls` package offers orthogonal nonlinear least-squares regression in R. In a standard nonlinear regression setup, we estimate parameters β in a nonlinear model $y_i = f(x_i, \beta) + \varepsilon_i$, with $\varepsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$, by minimizing the residual sum-of-squares of the vertical distances

$$\min_{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i, \beta))^2 \quad (1)$$

In contrast, orthogonal nonlinear regression aims to estimate parameters β in a nonlinear model $y_i = f(x_i + \delta_i, \beta) + \varepsilon_i$, with $\varepsilon_i, \delta_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$, by minimizing the sum-of-squares of the orthogonal distances

$$\min_{\beta, \delta} \sum_{i=1}^n ([y_i - f(x_i + \delta_i, \beta)]^2 + \delta_i^2) \quad (2)$$

We do this by using the orthogonal distance D_i from the point (x_i, y_i) to some point (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) on the curve $f(x_i, \hat{\beta})$ that minimizes the Euclidean distance

$$\min \|D_i\| \equiv \min \sqrt{(x_i - x_{0i})^2 + (y_i - y_{0i})^2} \quad (3)$$

The minimization of the Euclidean distance is conducted by using an inner loop on each (x_i, y_i) with the `optimize` function that finds the corresponding (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) in some window $[a, b]$:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{x_{0i} \in [a, b]} \sqrt{(x_i - x_{0i})^2 + (y_i - f(x_{0i}, \hat{\beta}))^2} \quad (4)$$

Algorithm and Implementation

In detail, `onls` conducts the following steps:

- 1) A normal (non-orthogonal) nonlinear model is fit by `nls.lm` to the data. This approach has been implemented because parameters of the orthogonal model are usually within a small window of the standard NLS model. The obtained parameters are passed to the ONLS routine, which is:
- 2) **Outer loop**: Levenberg-Marquardt minimization of the orthogonal distance sum-of-squares $\sum_{i=1}^N \|D_i\|^2$ using `nls.lm`, optimization of β .
- 3) **Inner loop**: For each (x_i, y_i) , find $(x_{0i}, f(x_{0i}, \hat{\beta}))$, $x_{0i} \in [a, b]$, that minimizes $\|D_i\|$ using `optimize`. Return vector of orthogonal distances $\|\vec{D}\|$.

The outer loop (`nls.lm`) scales with the number of parameters p in the model, probably with $\mathcal{O}(p)$ for evaluating the 1-dimensional Jacobian and $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ for the two-dimensional Hessian. The inner loop has $\mathcal{O}(n)$ for finding $\min \|D_i\|$, summing up to $\mathcal{O}(n(p + p^2))$. Simulations with different number of n by fixed p showed that the processor times scale exactly linearly.

How to use

1. Building the model

As in the 'Examples' section of `nls` (here with 10% added error), we supply a formula, data environment and starting parameters to the model:

```
> library(onls)
> DNase1 <- subset(DNase, Run == 1)
> DNase1$density <- sapply(DNase1$density, function(x) rnorm(1, x, 0.1 * x))
> mod1 <- onls(density ~ Asym/(1 + exp((xmid - log(conc))/scal)),
+             data = DNase1, start = list(Asym = 3, xmid = 0, scal = 1))
```

Obtaining starting parameters from ordinary NLS...

Passed...

Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

Optimizing orthogonal NLS...

Passed... Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

2. Looking at the model and checking orthogonality

printing the model will give us the estimated coefficients, the (classical) vertical residual sum-of-squares, the orthogonal residual sum-of-squares, and **most importantly**, information on how many points (x_i, y_i) are orthogonal to (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) on the fitted curve $f(x_i + \delta_i, \beta) + \varepsilon_i$. This is accomplished using the independent checking routine `check_o` which calculates the angle between the slope m_i of the tangent obtained from the first derivative at (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) and the slope n_i of the `onls`-minimized Euclidean distance between (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) and (x_i, y_i) :

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha_i) &= \left| \frac{m_i - n_i}{1 + m_i \cdot n_i} \right|, \quad m_i = \frac{df(x, \beta)}{dx_{0i}}, \quad n_i = \frac{y_i - y_{0i}}{x_i - x_{0i}} \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha_i[^\circ] = \tan^{-1} \left(\left| \frac{m_i - n_i}{1 + m_i \cdot n_i} \right| \right) \cdot \frac{360}{2\pi} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

which should be 90° , if the Euclidean distance has been minimized.

```
> mod1
```

Nonlinear orthogonal regression model

```
model: density ~ Asym/(1 + exp((xmid - log(conc))/scal))
```

```
data: DNase1
```

```
Asym xmid scal
```

```
1.6453 0.6305 0.7182
```

```
vertical residual sum-of-squares: 0.2254
```

```
orthogonal residual sum-of-squares: 0.2198
```

```
PASSED: 16 out of 16 fitted points are orthogonal.
```

```
Number of iterations to convergence: 5
```

```
Achieved convergence tolerance: 1.49e-08
```

In this case, all points have been fitted orthogonal, giving the `PASSED` message and all is well. If a `FAILED` message is given, not all of the points are orthogonal and some tweaking is necessary, see next chapter.

3. Tweaking the model in case of non-orthogonality

Two arguments to the `onls` function mainly influence the success of overall orthogonal fitting:

extend: By default, it is set to `c(0.2, 0.2)`, which means that (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) in the inner loop

are also optimized in an extended predictor value x range of $[\min(x)-0.2\cdot\text{range}(x), \max(x)+0.2\cdot\text{range}(x)]$. This is important for the values at the beginning and end of the data, because the resulting model can display significantly different curvature if (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) are forced to be within the predictor range, often resulting in a loss of orthogonality at the end points. In the following, we will take an example from the ODRPACK implementation [1].

```
> x <- c(0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105)
> y <- c(4.14, 8.52, 16.31, 32.18, 64.62, 98.76, 151.13, 224.74, 341.35,
+       423.36, 522.78, 674.32, 782.04, 920.01)
> DAT <- data.frame(x, y)
> mod4 <- onls(y ~ b1 * 10^(b2 * x/(b3 + x)), data = DAT,
+             start = list(b1 = 1, b2 = 5, b3 = 100))
```

Obtaining starting parameters from ordinary NLS...

Passed...

Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

Optimizing orthogonal NLS...

Passed... Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

With

```
> coef(mod4)

      b1      b2      b3
4.487871 7.188155 221.837807
```

we get the same coefficients as in the ODRPACK implementation (4.4879/7.1882/221.8383) and with

```
> deviance_o(mod4)

[1] 15.26281
attr("label")
[1] "Deviance (RSS) of orthogonal residuals from orthogonal model"
```

the same orthogonal residual sum-of-squares (15.263), as both given on page 363.

However, if we **do not use** the (default) extended predictor range and set `extend = c(0, 0)`, x_1 and x_{14} are non-orthogonal, as analyzed by the `check_o` function. See α_1 and α_{14} :

```
> mod5 <- onls(y ~ b1 * 10^(b2 * x/(b3 + x)), data = DAT,
+             start = list(b1 = 1, b2 = 5, b3 = 100), extend = c(0, 0))
```

Obtaining starting parameters from ordinary NLS...

Passed...

Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

Optimizing orthogonal NLS...

Passed... Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

```
> check_o(mod5)

      x      x0      y      y0      alpha      df/dx Ortho
1    0 6.268415e-09  4.14  4.519317 71.480996  0.3349642 FALSE
2   10 9.701772e+00  8.52  9.005909 89.999996  0.6137531  TRUE
3   20 1.934099e+01 16.31 16.928822 89.999997  1.0649360  TRUE
4   30 2.999583e+01 32.18 32.182244 89.998082  1.8596599  TRUE
5   40 4.244013e+01 64.62 63.893359 89.999994  3.3580964  TRUE
6   50 5.094935e+01 98.76 98.564953 89.999995  4.8672676  TRUE
7   60 5.988618e+01 151.13 151.146249 89.999556  7.0049505  TRUE
8   70 6.872289e+01 224.74 224.870231 89.999820  9.8067846  TRUE
9   80 7.862153e+01 341.35 341.448888 89.999995 13.9398003  TRUE
10  85 8.398467e+01 423.36 423.420823 89.999851 16.6939640  TRUE
```

```

11  90 8.942638e+01 522.78 522.808813 89.999961 19.9081116 TRUE
12  95 9.625199e+01 674.32 674.269107 89.999989 24.6004639 TRUE
13 100 1.003675e+02 782.04 782.026781 89.998525 27.8176079 TRUE
14 105 1.050000e+02 920.01 919.996237 1.793663 31.8165855 FALSE

```

window: is the window $[x_{i-w}, x_{i+w}]$ in which **optimize** searches for (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) to minimize $\|D_i\|$. The default of **window** = 12 works quite well with sample sizes $n > 25$, but may be tweaked, as in the following example when the x values are very close in a region:

```

> x <- 1:100
> y <- x^2
> set.seed(123)
> y <- sapply(y, function(a) rnorm(1, a, 0.1 * a))
> DAT <- data.frame(x, y)
> mod6 <- onls(y ~ x^a, data = DAT, start = list(a = 1))

```

Obtaining starting parameters from ordinary NLS...

Passed...

Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

Optimizing orthogonal NLS...

Passed... Relative error in the sum of squares is at most `ftol'.

```
> mod6
```

Nonlinear orthogonal regression model

model: $y \sim x^a$

data: DAT

a

2.005

vertical residual sum-of-squares: 17496215

orthogonal residual sum-of-squares: 675.3

FAILED: Only 98 out of 100 fitted points are orthogonal.

Number of iterations to convergence: 2

Achieved convergence tolerance: 1.49e-08

Here fitting fails, while it passes when using a larger window size:

```
> mod7 <- onls(y ~ x^a, data = DAT, start = list(a = 10), window = 17)
```

Obtaining starting parameters from ordinary NLS...

Passed...

Conditions for `info = 1' and `info = 2' both hold.

Optimizing orthogonal NLS...

Passed... Conditions for `info = 1' and `info = 2' both hold.

```
> mod7
```

Nonlinear orthogonal regression model

model: $y \sim x^a$

data: DAT

a

2.005

vertical residual sum-of-squares: 17496215

orthogonal residual sum-of-squares: 675.3

PASSED: 100 out of 100 fitted points are orthogonal.

Number of iterations to convergence: 2

Achieved convergence tolerance: 1.49e-08

4. Analysing the orthogonal model with classical nls functions

Plotting.

```
> plot(mod1)
```

Due to different scaling of x - and y -axes, orthogonality is often not evident (Figure 1). Scaling both axes equally resolves this issue (Figure 2):

```
> plot(mod1, xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1), asp = 1)
```

Fit features and summaries.

The usual **summary** as in `summary.nls` but with information for *vertical* and *orthogonal* residual standard errors:

```
> summary(mod1)
```

Formula: density ~ Asym/(1 + exp((xmid - log(conc))/scal))

Parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
Asym	1.6453	0.1527	10.773	7.53e-08 ***
xmid	0.6305	0.2105	2.995	0.010340 *
scal	0.7182	0.1437	4.998	0.000244 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error of vertical distances: 0.1317 on 13 degrees of freedom

Residual standard error of orthogonal distances: 0.13 on 13 degrees of freedom

Number of iterations to convergence: 5

Achieved convergence tolerance: 1.49e-08

Coefficients:

```
> coef(mod1)
```

	Asym	xmid	scal
	1.6452764	0.6304847	0.7182439

Variance-Covariance matrix:

```
> vcov(mod1)
```

	Asym	xmid	scal
Asym	0.02332236	0.02844412	0.01718744
xmid	0.02844412	0.04431807	0.02105076
scal	0.01718744	0.02105076	0.02065367

Response value prediction:

```
> predict(mod1, newdata = data.frame(conc = 6))
```

```
[1] 1.372748
```

Profiling confidence intervals:

```
> confint(mod1)
```

	2.5%	97.5%
Asym	1.4086421	2.171005
xmid	0.2685197	1.299513
scal	0.4626704	1.142930

5. Extracting information based on vertical residuals

Models fitted with `onls` incorporate information with respect to the vertical residuals using the classical S3 functions.

Vertical residuals:

```
> residuals(mod1)

[1] 0.007510833 0.004076757 0.050108604 0.050332964 0.045046058
[6] 0.030841196 0.021662474 0.023049814 -0.083237086 -0.064071759
[11] 0.216026772 -0.220716156 -0.031428808 0.229611990 0.084869271
[16] -0.221397652
attr(,"label")
[1] "Vertical residuals from orthogonal model"
```

Fitted values corresponding to x :

```
> fitted(mod1)

[1] 0.01015257 0.01015257 0.06750090 0.06750090 0.16611176 0.16611176
[7] 0.37458037 0.37458037 0.71772755 0.71772755 1.10248717 1.10248717
[13] 1.38542696 1.38542696 1.53555674 1.53555674
attr(,"label")
[1] "Fitted values from orthogonal model"
```

Vertical residual sum-of-squares:

```
> deviance(mod1)

[1] 0.2254441
attr(,"label")
[1] "Deviance (RSS) of vertical residuals from orthogonal model"
```

Log-likelihood of model using vertical residuals:

```
> logLik(mod1)

'log Lik.' 11.39516 (df=4)
"Log-likelihood using vertical residuals from orthogonal model"
```

6. Extracting information based on orthogonal residuals

The following functions are meant to extract S3-type values based on orthogonal residuals. The naming convention is `function_o`.

Orthogonal residuals:

```
> residuals_o(mod1)

[1] 0.007213795 0.003916585 0.045392576 0.045595357 0.039741869 0.027214156
[7] 0.019259664 0.020493499 0.078239099 0.060236009 0.213287989 0.217827175
[13] 0.031391520 0.229340651 0.084863752 0.221383246
attr(,"label")
[1] "Orthogonal residuals from orthogonal model"
```

Orthogonal residual sum-of-squares:

```
> deviance_o(mod1)

[1] 0.2198029
attr(,"label")
[1] "Deviance (RSS) of orthogonal residuals from orthogonal model"
```

Log-likelihood of model using orthogonal residuals:

```
> logLik_o(mod1)

'log Lik.' 11.59789 (df=4)
"Log-likelihood using orthogonal residuals from orthogonal model"
```

7. Extracting information about x_{0i} and y_{0i}

Orthogonal fitting is based on finding some pair (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) on the fitted curve that is orthogonal to (x_i, y_i) . Values for x_{0i} and y_{0i} can be extracted with `x0` and `y0`:

Extracting `x0i`:

```
> x0(mod1)

[1] 0.05085082 0.04991932 0.21473579 0.21482428 0.40936861 0.40344603
[7] 0.79005654 0.79061940 1.53562985 1.54187251 3.15859618 3.08958326
[13] 6.24847098 6.26112693 12.50096773 12.49747396
attr("label")
[1] "x0 values from orthogonal model"
```

Extracting `y0i`:

```
> y0(mod1)

[1] 0.01073899 0.01046782 0.07658242 0.07662432 0.17611366 0.17294813
[7] 0.37911452 0.37940389 0.70797075 0.71024982 1.10788853 1.09669968
[13] 1.38535241 1.38596838 1.53556778 1.53552792
attr("label")
[1] "y0 values from orthogonal model"
```

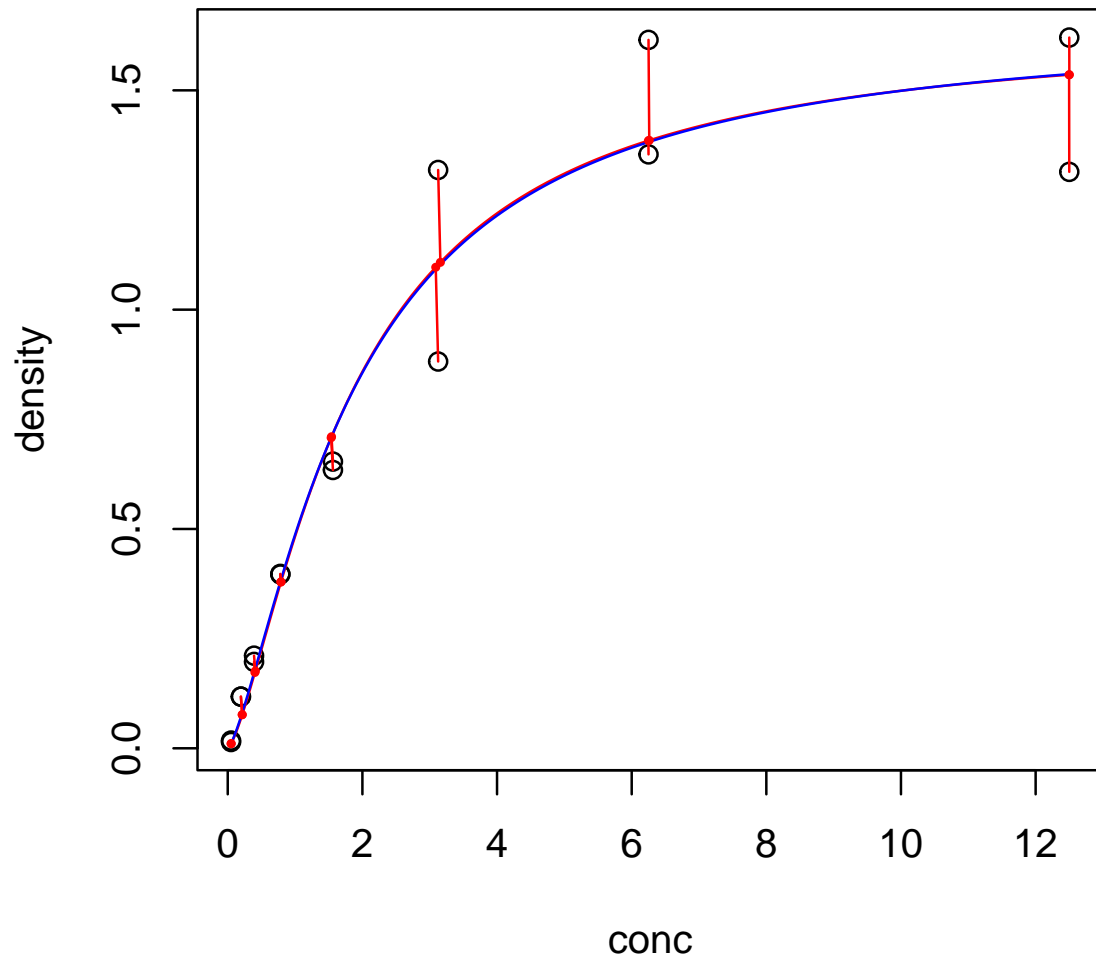



Figure 1: Plot of `mod1` showing the (x_i, y_i) values as black circles, (x_{0i}, y_{0i}) values as red circles and orthogonal lines in red.

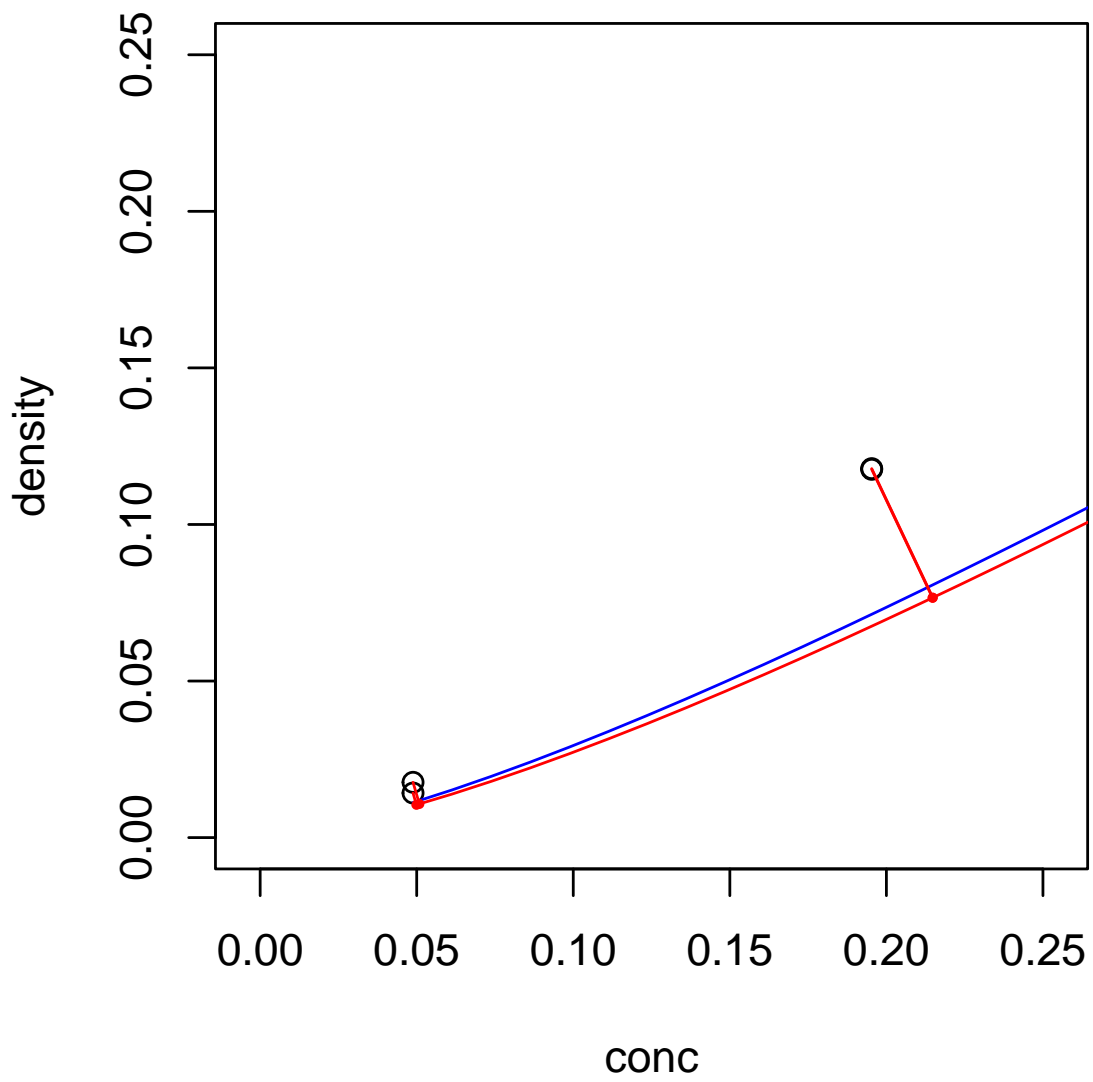


Figure 2: Plot of mod1 as in Figure 1 with equal scaling for better visualization of orthogonality.

References

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