Central momentum = n

@wikipedia

A set of statistical metrics, characterizing the deviation of a given numerical dataset $x = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots x_N\}$ from its Mean Value $\mu(x)$:

$$\mu_n = E[(x - \mu)^n] = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i - \mu)^n$$

where

N	dataset length
E	expectation operator
n	order of central momentum

The common assumption is that zero-th central momentum is unit-value: $\mu_0 \equiv 1$.

By definition the first central momentum is always zero: $\mu_1 \equiv 0$.

The second central momentum ($_2$) is also called variance $\mu_2 = \sigma^2$, where σ is standard deviation.

The third central momentum is characterizing asymmetry of the dataset distribution $\mu_3 = \bar{\mu}_3 \cdot \sigma^3$, where $\bar{\mu}_3$ is skewness .

See also

Formal science / Mathematics / Statistics / Statistical Metric