

## Central moments of area

- moments of area relative to the centroid of the blob
- used if we change the location of the blob
- $M_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\text{image}} (x-\bar{x})^\alpha (y-\bar{y})^\beta f(x,y)$  where  $\bar{x} = \frac{M_{10}}{M_{00}}$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{M_{01}}{M_{00}}$
- calculate orientation of the blob using  $M_{20}$  and  $M_{02}$

## Colour distribution

- used to describe a blob and keep track of these blobs
- useful characteristic of blobs because it is independent of **area** or **orientation**

Problems:

- when the brightness changes

Solution:

- 1 normalise the brightness (break down the image in parts with same brightness)
- 2 only record HS from HSV, as V corresponds to brightness

## Blob tracking

- finding the blobs in the second image that match blobs in the first image
- How?  $\Rightarrow$  look for invariant properties (e.g. colour distribution, shape properties)
  - $\downarrow$   
don't change from one frame to another

## Predictive tracking

for every blob we are tracking, maintain its current location, its current velocity (how fast is moving and in what direction) and the invariants