Figure 1: 95% CLCs for 10 and 50 GeV dark matter candidates interacting through an $n_i =$ standard operator. Comparisons are made to $\nu_i =$ standard, anapole, dipole, $q^4$, $q^2$, and $q^{-2}$ operators. The colors represent the value of $\tilde{L}_{\text{min}}/\text{d.o.f.}$.
Figure 2: 95% CLCs for 10 and 50 GeV dark matter candidates interacting through an $n_i =$ anapole moment operator. Comparisons are made to $\nu_i =$ standard, anapole, dipole, $q^4$, $q^2$, and $q^{-2}$ operators. The colors represent the value of $L_{\text{min}}$/d.o.f.
Figure 3: 95% CLCs for 10 and 50 GeV dark matter candidates interacting through an $n_i = \text{dipole moment operator}$. Comparisons are made to $\nu_i = \text{standard, anapole, dipole, } q^4, q^2, \text{ and } q^{-2}$ operators. The colors represent the value of $\tilde{L}_{\text{min}}/\text{d.o.f.}$
Figure 4: 95% CLCs for 10 and 50 GeV dark matter candidates interacting through an \( n_i = q^2 \) operator. Comparisons are made to \( \nu_i = \text{standard, anapole, dipole, } q^4, q^2, \) and \( q^{-2} \) operators. The colors represent the value of \( \tilde{L}_{\text{min}} / \text{d.o.f.} \)
Figure 5: 95% CLCs for 10 and 50 GeV dark matter candidates interacting through an $n_i = q^{-4}$ operator. Comparisons are made to $\nu_i =$ standard, anapole, dipole, $q^2$, $q^{-2}$, and $q^{-4}$ operators. The colors represent the value of $\tilde{L}_{\text{min}} / \text{d.o.f.}$