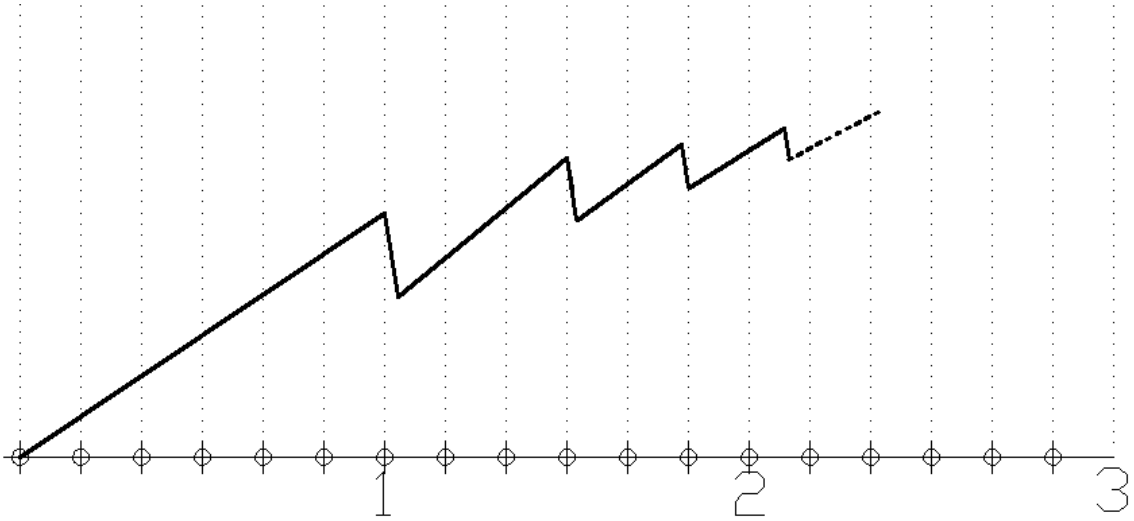
Imagine you have these jolts in the graph of real velocities…



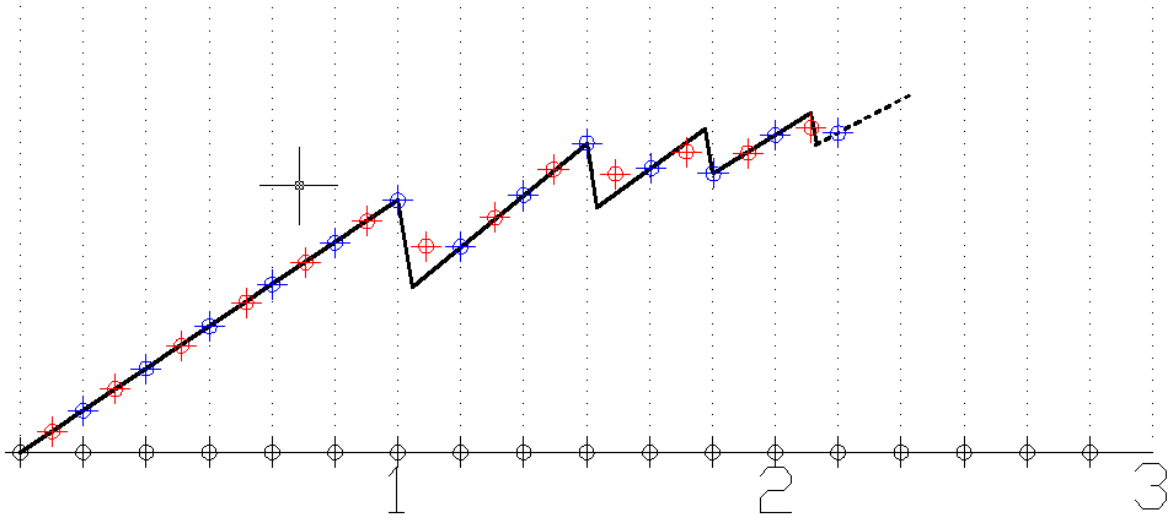
Remarks :

+ in the first jolt, you have lost 50 % of energy because this energy is proportional to square of velocity…

+ then **velocity increase**, **mass increase** so **jolts are smaller**…

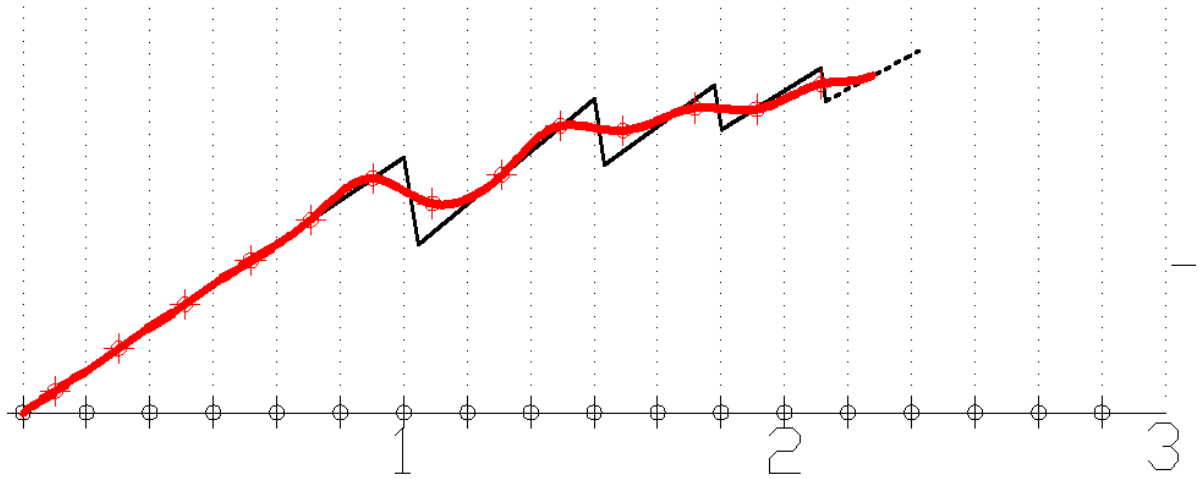
As you got only the measure of displacements for the blue points (6 per second), you can calculate average velocity between two blue points, it's the red point determined by :

$v=(d_i - d_{i-1})/(t_i - t_{i-1})$.

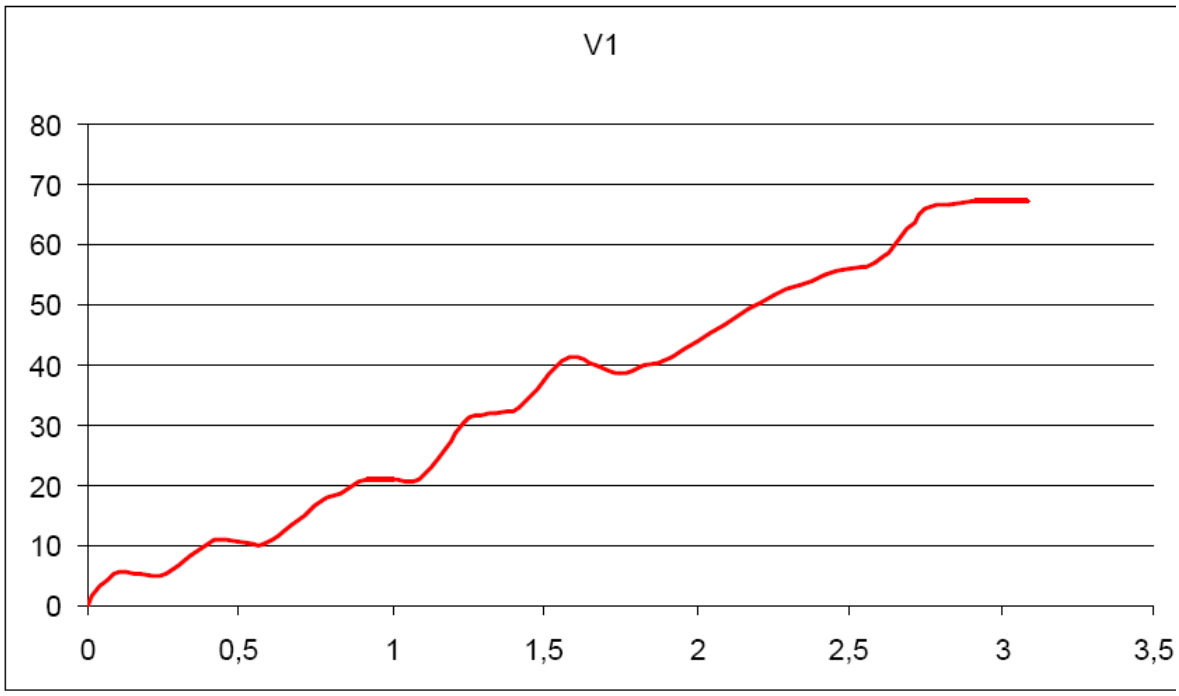


Warning : the red point is not necessary between the blue points because it is the average of velocity (black line) into the interval.

And now you make the graph joining red points…



Now a comparison with **<u>your data</u>**…



Don't you think it is a quasi similar graph than the other one above?
The (low) precision of measure will never give a better graph than this!

The only difference is that <u>start point of jolts differs</u>… As the antenna falls a fraction of second **<u>before</u>** the exterior columns, it is not astonishing (you have taken the roof and not antenna as reference point…)

So, contrary to your claim, the Bazant's theory seems to be **<u>particularly relevant with your data</u>** !!…