



## **White-light and in-situ observations of an Earth-impacting CME using the STEREO spacecraft**

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We use the heliospheric imagers (HIs) onboard the STEREO A and B spacecraft to analyse the propagation of an Earth-impacting Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) during November 2007. The transient is observed continuously in white-light images from the Sun to 1 AU. The 3-D propagation path is determined and a method is outlined to obtain the acceleration profile of the transient. The CME comprises two large density increases in white-light images. Comparison of white-light and in-situ observations shows that the flux-rope is embedded inside these two density increases. The evolution of the CME brightness in white-light images is discussed in terms of the kinematic evolution of the transient and its interaction with the ambient solar wind.