

ETH bridging

Ether (ETH) is the native currency of Ethereum and all Arbitrum chains. It is used to pay the necessary fees to execute a transaction in those chains. Bridging ETH from Ethereum (Layer 1, or L1) to an Arbitrum chain (Layer 2, or L2) follows, thus, a different process than the one followed when bridging other types of asset.

Depositing ether

To move ETH from L1 to L2, you execute a deposit transaction via `Inbox.depositEth`. This transfers funds to the Bridge contract on the L1 and credits the same funds to you inside the Arbitrum chain at the specified address.

function

`depositEth (address destAddr)`

external

payable override returns

(`uint256`) The following diagram depicts the process that funds follow during a deposit operation.

As far as the L1 knows, all deposited funds are held by Arbitrum's Bridge contract.

Withdrawing ether

Withdrawing ether can be done using the [ArbSys precompile](#) 'withdrawEth' method:

`ArbSys (100) . withdrawEth { value :`

`2300000`

`} (destAddress)` Upon withdrawing, the Ether balance is burnt on the Arbitrum side, and will later be made available on the Ethereum side.

`ArbSys.withdrawEth` is actually a convenience function which is equivalent to calling `ArbSys.sendTxToL1` with empty `calldataForL1`. Like any other `sendTxToL1` call, it will require an additional call to `Outbox.executeTransaction` on L1 after the dispute period elapses for the user to finalize claiming their funds on L1 (see "[L2 to L1 Messages](#)"). Once the withdrawal is executed from the Outbox, the user's Ether balance will be credited on L1.

The following diagram depicts the process that funds follow during a withdraw operation. [Edit this page](#) Last updated on Mar 26, 2024 [Previous Token bridging overview](#) [Next ERC-20 token bridging](#)