

Chapter 4

BIONET: A Bio-Inspired Neural Network for Consensus Mechanisms in Blockchain Systems

Ritesh Kumar Jain

Geetanjali Institute of Technical Studies, India

Kamal Kant Hiran

Symbiosis University of Applied Sciences, India

ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology has revolutionized various industries, offering decentralized and tamper-resistant data storage and transaction capabilities. However, traditional consensus mechanisms, such as proof-of-work (PoW) and proof-of-stake (PoS), face energy consumption, scalability, and security challenges. This chapter proposes a novel consensus mechanism called “BIONET,” a bio-inspired neural network for blockchain systems. BIONET integrates the principles of swarm intelligence and artificial neural networks to achieve efficient, secure, and adaptive consensus in blockchain networks. The authors present the architectural overview of BIONET, highlighting its adaptability and self-organization capabilities. Furthermore, they demonstrate BIONET’s effectiveness in PoW, PoS, and practical byzantine fault tolerance (PBFT) consensus mechanisms. Finally, they discuss the future directions and challenges of BIONET, paving the way for bio-inspired optimization techniques in blockchain systems.

INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology has emerged as a groundbreaking innovation, revolutionizing various industries by providing decentralized, transparent, and secure transactional

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-1131-8.ch004

systems (Ali et al., 2022). One of the key aspects that underpins the robustness of blockchain networks is their consensus mechanism, which determines how agreement is reached among network participants on the validity and ordering of transactions. Traditional consensus protocols, such as Proof-of-Work (PoW) and Proof-of-Stake (PoS), have been instrumental in enabling the success of well-known blockchain platforms. However, these mechanisms have inherent limitations, such as high energy consumption, mining centralization, and susceptibility to certain adversarial attacks.

Background and Motivation

In the pursuit of improving the scalability, efficiency, and security of blockchain systems, researchers and developers have turned to nature for inspiration. Nature's complex and adaptive systems have evolved through millions of years of natural selection, leading to highly efficient and resilient solutions to various challenges. As a result, bio-inspired optimization techniques have emerged, drawing from the principles of biology, evolutionary processes, and collective behaviors exhibited by living organisms.

The motivation behind incorporating bio-inspired techniques in the domain of blockchain is two-fold. Firstly, it addresses the existing limitations of traditional consensus mechanisms, making blockchain networks more sustainable, inclusive, and secure. Secondly, it seeks to explore new avenues for optimizing blockchain systems by leveraging self-organization, adaptability, and intelligence, as observed in nature.

Bio-Inspired Optimization Techniques in Blockchain

Bio-inspired optimization techniques encompass various methodologies, including swarm intelligence, evolutionary algorithms, genetic programming, artificial neural networks, and more. These approaches have been extensively studied and successfully applied to various optimization problems in diverse fields, such as engineering, logistics, finance, and healthcare. Their potential to optimize complex systems has led researchers to explore their application in enhancing blockchain networks.

Swarm intelligence, for instance, draws inspiration from the collective behavior of social organisms, such as ants, bees, and birds, to solve problems beyond individual agents' capabilities (Chanal et al., 2021). Similarly, artificial neural networks mimic the learning and decision-making processes of the brain, enabling systems to adapt and improve based on experience. By combining such techniques, novel consensus mechanisms can be designed to enable blockchain networks to efficiently achieve

21 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/bionet/338085

Related Content

A Note on the Uniqueness of Positive Solutions for Singular Boundary Value Problems

Fu-Hsiang Wong, Sheng-Ping Wang and Hsiang-Feng Hong (2011). *International Journal of Artificial Life Research* (pp. 43-50).

www.irma-international.org/article/note-uniqueness-positive-solutions-singular/56321

Handling Constraints Using Penalty Functions in Materialized View Selection

Anjana Gosain and Kavita Sachdeva (2019). *International Journal of Natural Computing Research* (pp. 1-17).

www.irma-international.org/article/handling-constraints-using-penalty-functions-in-materialized-view-selection/225821

Neural Networks in Medicine: Improving Difficult Automated Detection of Cancer in the Bile Ducts

Rajasvaran Logeswaran (2010). *Nature-Inspired Informatics for Intelligent Applications and Knowledge Discovery: Implications in Business, Science, and Engineering* (pp. 144-165).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/neural-networks-medicine/36314

An Artificial Immune Dynamical System for Optimization

Licheng Jiao, Maoguo Gong and Wenping Ma (2009). *Handbook of Research on Artificial Immune Systems and Natural Computing: Applying Complex Adaptive Technologies* (pp. 49-75).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/artificial-immune-dynamical-system-optimization/19639

Toward a Sustainable Fishery Management Policy: An Artificial Neural Network Model for Predicting Bull Shark (*Carcharhinus Leucas*) Presence

Steven P. Coy, Margaret F. Shipley and J. Brooke Shipley-Lozano (2017). *Nature-Inspired Computing: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1701-1722).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/toward-a-sustainable-fishery-management-policy/161091