

Objectives

1. To develop a complete AI-driven Pokémon battle simulator integrating multiple artificial intelligence techniques within one unified environment.
2. To implement A* pathfinding for autonomous navigation and target acquisition under environmental constraints.
3. To apply Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning for strategic battle decision-making between AI-controlled agents.
4. To embed Fuzzy Logic for real-time adaptive reasoning and situational awareness during combat.
5. To design a multi-phase, time-bound gameplay structure synchronized with voice narration and visual feedback.
6. To create a scalable and dynamic user interface supporting resizing, animation, and sound synchronization.
7. To achieve perfect algorithmic symmetry between both agents, ensuring unbiased outcomes and fair AI-versus-AI gameplay.
8. To utilize object-oriented and event-driven programming principles for modularity, reusability, and clarity.
9. To enhance the realism of AI behavior through probabilistic reasoning, randomness, and fuzzy inference.
10. To demonstrate how artificial intelligence can be applied to simulate decision autonomy, resource optimization, and combat intelligence in games.

Introduction

The Pokémon Battle Arena: An AI-Driven Strategy Game is an autonomous simulation built in Python using Pygame. It advances traditional battle simulators by combining search algorithms, decision reasoning, and audio-visual design to create human-like gameplay. Two AI agents: Ash and Team Rocket compete across three phases: catching Pokémon, buying elixirs, and battling strategically. Each stage uses a distinct AI method such as A* pathfinding, fuzzy logic, or minimax with alpha-beta pruning. The system's balanced architecture, adaptive animations, and synchronized narration demonstrate how artificial intelligence and design merge to produce realistic, self-directed virtual behavior.

Description

A. System Architecture

The Pokémon Battle Arena: An AI Driven Strategy Game game is built using an object-oriented architecture in Python, primarily powered by the Pygame library for graphics, animation, and event handling. The system follows a modular design where each major component - such as the game engine, AI logic, user interface, and data models works independently but communicates smoothly with others through clearly defined structures and methods. The Game class serves as the core controller, managing the main loop, drawing visuals, handling inputs, controlling phase transitions, and synchronizing voice narration with gameplay. This central loop updates the state of all entities, processes AI decisions, and redraws the interface every frame to maintain smooth and consistent motion at 60 FPS.

At the data level, the architecture uses dataclasses to represent all essential entities, including Pokémon, agents , and battle states. Each Pokémon has attributes such as health, attack, defense, and type, along with real-time updates for animation and damage handling. Agents, representing Ash and Team Rocket, contain lists of Pokémon, coin and fuel values, and their positions on the game grid. The game phases are managed using an enumerated state system, transitioning sequentially from Intro → Catch Pokemon → Collect Elixir → Battle → Result. This structure ensures a predictable flow while allowing each phase to run its unique algorithms and animations independently.

Artificial intelligence forms the backbone of the gameplay mechanics. The A* pathfinding algorithm is responsible for the catching phase, allowing trainers to move intelligently through the grid toward Pokémon while avoiding obstacles. In the battle phase, the Minimax algorithm with Alpha-Beta Pruning provides turn-based decision-making, enabling agents to anticipate and counter enemy moves efficiently. To enhance realism, a Fuzzy Logic system adds adaptive behavior, helping the AI decide when to heal, defend, or swap Pokémon based on real-time health and type advantages. Together, these algorithms create dynamic, human-like strategies without external input.

The visual and audio systems work together to create an immersive experience. All images, fonts, and icons are scalable, automatically resizing with the game window to maintain proper proportions and clarity. Real-time effects such as damage popups, particle bursts, attack icons, and screen shakes enhance visual feedback. The audio system plays synthesized sound effects and voice narration, fully synchronized with the gameplay phases to maintain cinematic flow. Each phase only begins after its narration finishes, giving the game a professional and polished rhythm.

Finally, the user interface and control system ensure smooth interaction and phase management. The game displays clear on-screen indicators for controls such as pausing, resuming, replaying, and exiting. During battles, the HUD (Head-Up Display) presents the remaining time, phase title, field type, and Pokémons stats. A battle log records important actions like attacks, swaps, and heals, helping players follow the AI's decisions. This organized, phase-driven structure, supported by robust AI algorithms and synchronized multimedia feedback, makes the *Pokémon Battle Arena : An AI Driven Strategy Game* a comprehensive demonstration of artificial intelligence integration in gaming.

B. Game Phases and Rules

Game Intro Screen

The game begins with an immersive introduction phase that sets the tone for the entire simulation. A synchronized voice narration welcomes the user and outlines the rules, accompanied by background visuals and glowing text effects that display the game title “*Pokémon Battle Arena : An AI Driven Strategy Game*.“ The screen presents all control instructions and game mechanics, including the three main phases, type advantages, and AI algorithms used. Audio synchronization ensures that the catching phase starts only after the introductory narration finishes, providing a smooth cinematic transition. This phase functions as both an initialization and orientation stage, verifying all audio, visual, and AI assets while engaging the user with a polished presentation.

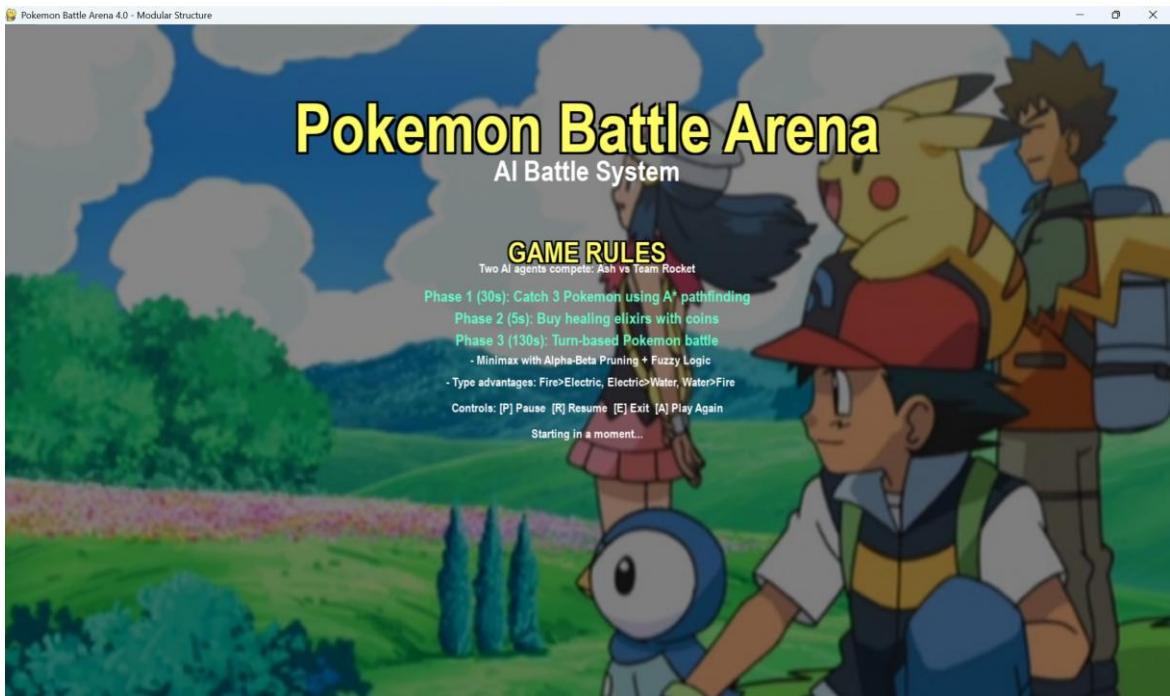


Figure 1: Game Intro Screen

Phase 1 – Catching Pokémons (30 seconds)

In the catching phase, both AI-controlled agents: Ash and Team Rocket autonomously navigate a 24×11 grid environment to capture their respective Pokémons within a set time limit of 30 seconds. The environment contains randomized obstacles that require adaptive pathfinding. The A* (A-star) algorithm computes the most efficient route from each trainer's position to their target Pokémons by minimizing travel cost using Manhattan distance as a heuristic. Agents consume fuel with every capture, encouraging optimized routes and energy management. Each successful capture triggers a visual animation and sound effect, logged in the battle console. This phase showcases spatial awareness, heuristic search efficiency, and autonomous decision-making under dynamic constraints.

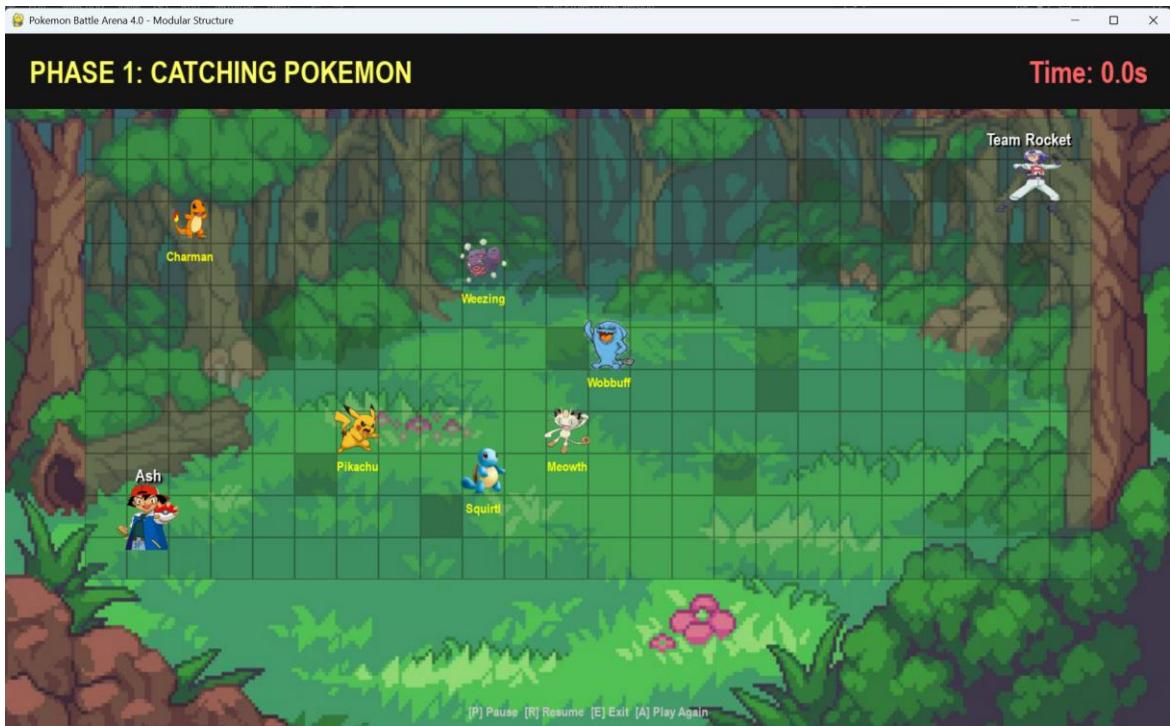


Figure 2: Phase 1- Catching Pokemons

Phase 2 – Collecting Elixirs (5 seconds)

The elixir phase introduces a short economic simulation lasting five seconds, where each trainer uses their allotted coins to purchase healing elixirs for future use in battle. Elixirs vary in cost and healing potential: small, medium, and large and are bought using a greedy optimization approach that prioritizes the highest healing-to-cost ratio. The purchase process is automated by AI decision logic that exhausts available coins for maximum efficiency. Animated elixir icons visually fly toward each trainer's side of the screen, synchronized with audio narration. This phase demonstrates algorithmic resource management, preparing both AI agents strategically for sustained performance in the upcoming combat phase.

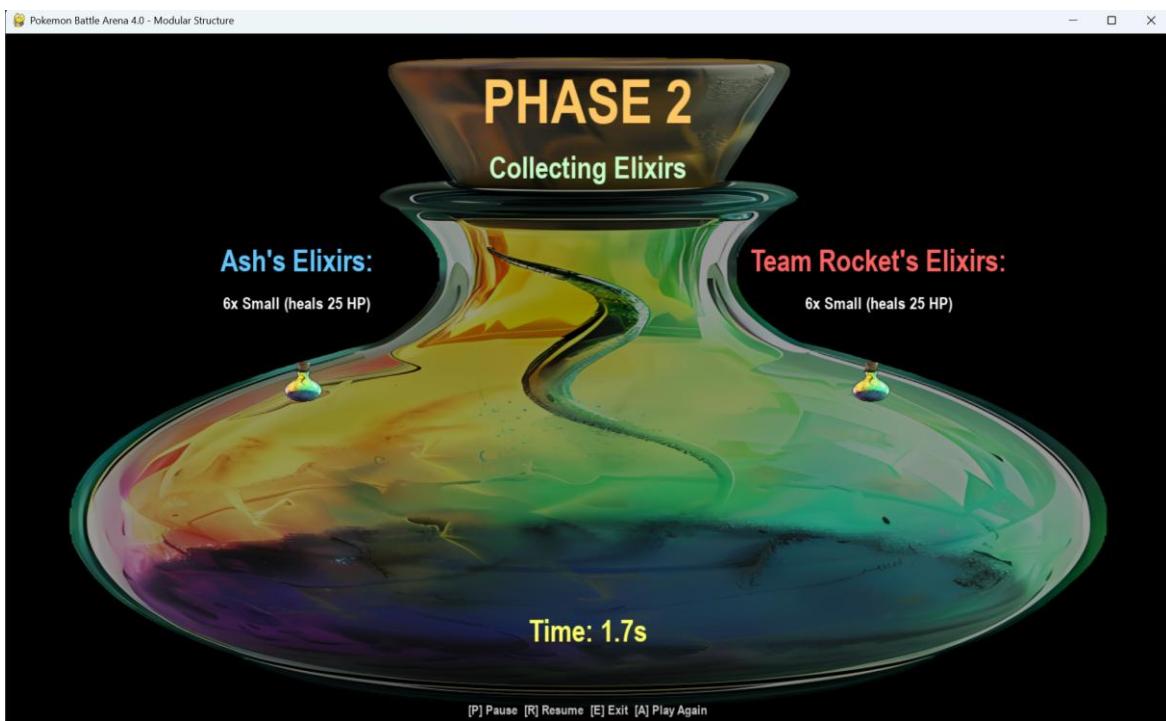


Figure 2: Phase 2- Collecting Elixirs

Phase 3 – Battle Phase:

The battle phase, lasting 130 seconds, serves as the core of the simulation where the two AI agents engage in a turn-based Pokémon battle. Each team consists of three Pokémon representing Fire, Water, and Electric types, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. Combat decisions are made using a hybrid of Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning for strategic reasoning and Fuzzy Logic for situational adaptability. Minimax simulates future turns to predict the best move, while alpha-beta pruning eliminates redundant evaluations for efficiency. Fuzzy Logic enables dynamic, human-like responses, such as healing when HP is low or swapping Pokémon when at a type disadvantage. Visual and sound effects: attack icons, particle bursts, and synchronized voice cues create a lifelike AI-versus-AI encounter showcasing strategic reasoning and adaptive intelligence.

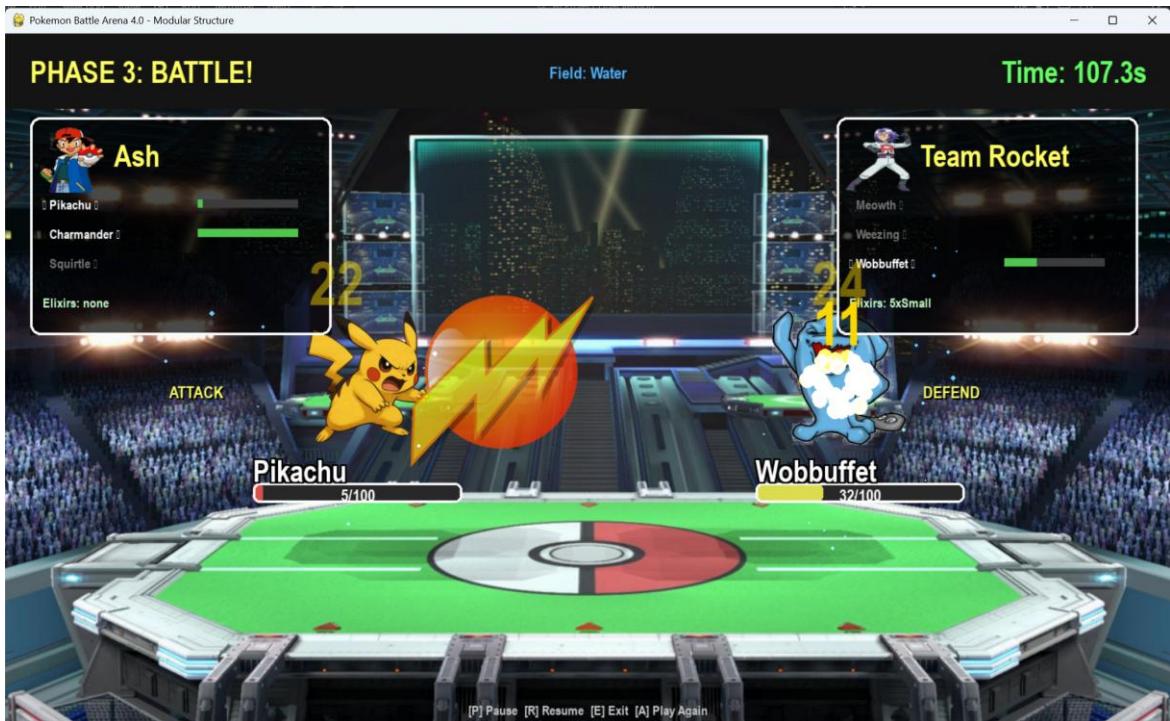


Figure 4: Phase 3: Battleground

Game Result Screen

The final result phase summarizes the outcome of the battle in an engaging, animated display. Once the time limit expires or one team's Pokémons are completely defeated, the system calculates the winner based on total remaining HP. Distinct visual and audio feedback accompany each possible outcome: Ash's victory plays a blue-themed celebration with his sprite and a triumphant narration, Team Rocket's win is presented in red tones, and a gray-balanced animation appears for a draw. The result screen displays final statistics, including remaining HP totals, surviving Pokémons count, and overall phase performance. Players can either replay (A key) or exit (E key), with transitions synchronized to the victory narration. This phase concludes the simulation by converting AI-driven outcomes into a human-readable, cinematic presentation of achievement and competition..



Figure 5: Game result (When Ash wins)

C. Algorithms Implemented

1. A Pathfinding*

Used in the Catch Phase to compute optimal routes through the grid. The heuristic function is Manhattan distance. The algorithm dynamically updates paths as agents move, ensuring efficient navigation.

2. Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning

Applied during battle to simulate multi-turn strategic reasoning. It predicts future outcomes up to a set depth and prunes non-promising branches to save computation. The evaluation function compares total HP and number of surviving Pokémons on both sides.

3. Fuzzy Logic System

Integrated within the battle system to determine whether to heal, swap, or attack. Membership functions categorize health as low, medium, or high, and rules decide actions accordingly. This produces context-aware, adaptive, and human-like combat behavior.

D. Combat Dynamics

Both agents select actions simultaneously, leading to unpredictable outcomes. Attacks, swaps, and heals are visually represented with animations, synchronized sound, and color-coded effects. The match concludes when one team faints or time expires, with a voice-narrated victory message.

E. Audio and Interface Integration

The interface features scalable UI components that adjust dynamically with window resizing. Audio narration synchronizes with phase transitions to enhance immersion. Attack icons, HP bars, and logs visualize all algorithmic events clearly.

Discussion

We had successfully implemented a real-time AI simulation that combined multiple decision-making paradigms within a unified framework. We had tested the algorithms under randomized scenarios to verify fairness and stability. Both agents applied identical heuristics, maintaining symmetry. Fuzzy logic enhanced behavioral realism, while alpha-beta pruning optimized computation. We had ensured that synchronized sound and frame timing preserved a consistent 60 FPS experience.

Conclusion

The Pokémon Battle Arena: An AI Driven Strategy Game project effectively integrates heuristic pathfinding, strategic minimax reasoning, and fuzzy adaptive intelligence within an interactive visual environment. It demonstrates how diverse AI systems can cooperate to produce balanced, autonomous, and lifelike gameplay. The project stands as an example of applying artificial intelligence to create dynamic, self-regulated simulations that combine learning potential with entertainment value.