

Transformers for Reinforcement Learning in Strategy Games

PIC2 - Master in Computer Science and Engineering
Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa

Advisors: Pedro A. Santos, João Dias

João Santos

February 5, 2026



- **Reinforcement Learning Breakthroughs:** Alphazero demonstrates the power of combining deep RL with search, especially in perfect-information games.
- **Complex Representations:** Wargames involve stacked units, spatial reasoning, and partial observability, making them an ideal testbed for advanced RL models.
- **Generalization:** Learning-based approaches can potentially adapt across different maps, scenarios, and even other strategy games.

Introduction - Objectives

- **Main Objective:** Develop an RL agent capable of learning strategies in the wargame *Hispania*.
- **Specific Goals:**
 - Implement the proposed Transformer-based architecture.
 - Train and optimize the model through self-play, on small game scenarios to later extrapolate to real game states.
 - Evaluate, study and assess the AI's performance, analyzing its outcomes compared to the benchmarks established.

Introduction - Problem

- **State Space Complexity:** Modern strategy games exhibit extremely large and structured state spaces, making learning and generalization challenging for reinforcement learning agents.
- **Imperfect Information and Stochasticity:** Actions may lead to different outcomes due to probabilistic events, such as dice rolls, introducing uncertainty that is absent in deterministic, perfect-information games.
- **Unit Stacking:** Multiple units occupying the same region introduce interactions between units and regions that few existing models are explicitly designed to represent.

Background - Hispania



SELF PLAY

Create a 'training self'

The best current player plays 25,000 games against itself

Use MCTS to select a random move. AlphaZero selects each move.

At each move, the following information is stored:

-  The game state (Go: Who's to move? What's on board?)
-  The search probabilities (from the MCTS)
-  The score (Self-play against self: the player's self-criticality. The game has ended)

Optimise the network weights

A TRAINING LOOP

Sample a mini-batch of 2048 positions from the last 500,000 games

Estimate the current neural network's chess position

- The game cubes are the input box ([DeepMind/Network Architecture](#))

Loss function

Compare expected result from the neural network with the search probabilities and actual winner

PREDICTIONS		ACTUAL
p	Error weights \times	π
v	Mean squared error \times	trophy
	Regularisation	

After every 1,000 training loops, evaluate the network

Test to see if the new network is stronger

Play 400 games between the latest neural network and the current best neural network

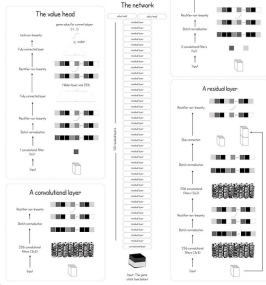
Both players use MCTS to select their moves, with their respective neural networks to evaluate leaf nodes

Latest player must win 55% of games to be declared the new best player

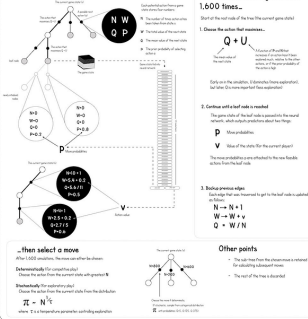


This stack is the input to the deep neural network

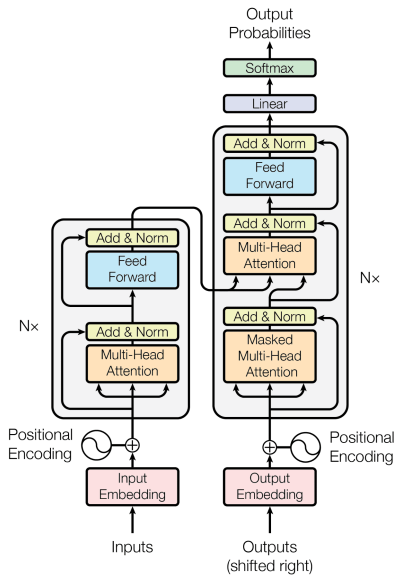
The network learns 'tabula rasa' (from a blank slate)
At no point is the network trained using human knowledge or expert moves



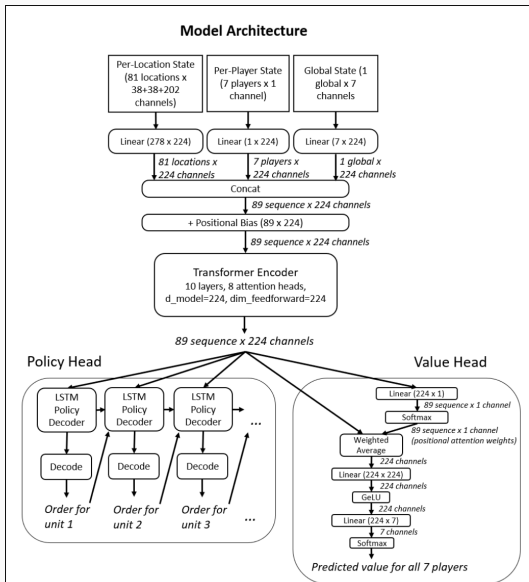
How AlphaGo Zero chooses its next move



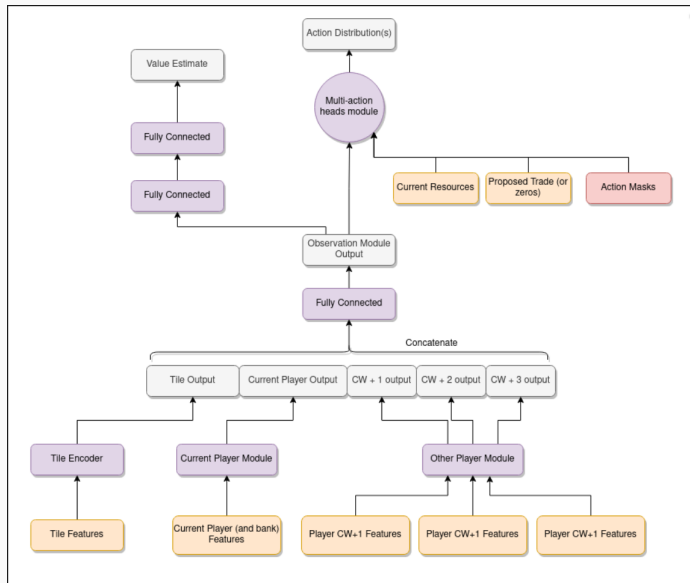
Background - Transformer



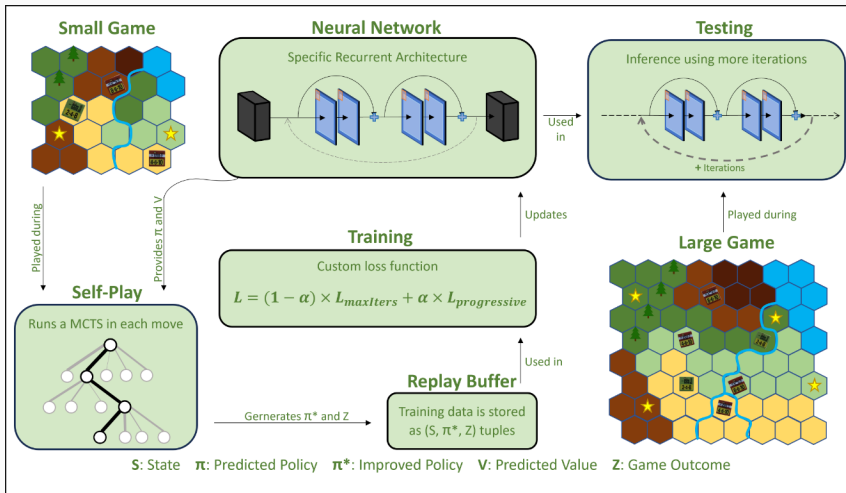
Related Work - Diplodocus (No-Press Diplomacy)



Related Work - Settlers of Catan

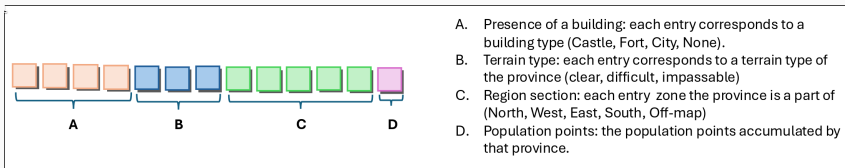


Related Work - Hex-and-Counter Wargames

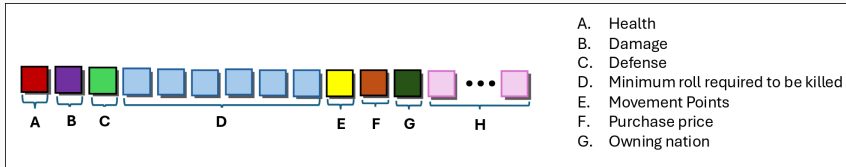


- **Tile Encoder:** Encodes 55 regions using learned positional embeddings and adjacency bias.
- **Piece Encoder:** Encodes each unit with reference to their respective map location.
- **Game-State Encoder:** Fuses tile and unit information into a latent state tensor.

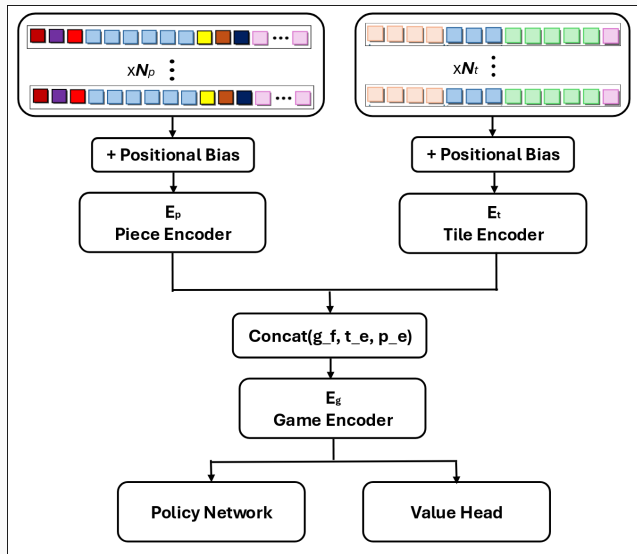
Solution Proposal - Tile Feature Vector



Solution Proposal - Piece Feature Vector



Solution Proposal - Architecture



Solution Proposal - Policy and Value Heads

- **Policy Network:**

- Conditions each prediction on the shared game-state embedding and previous actions using a transformer decoder.
- Each action is composed with: action type, source region, unit selection, target region, and combat order.
- Predicts each component of an action sequentially, via a respective action type head, tile head, unit head and battle head.
- Constrained by legal action masks to ensure only valid moves.

- **Value Head:**

- Predicts the expected game outcome from the current state.
- Used to guide learning and stabilize training during self-play.

- **Learning:** Training starts on simplified maps and progressively scales to full game scenarios.
- **Self-Play:** The agent learns exclusively from self-play, iteratively updating the policy and value heads from game outcomes.
- **Iterative Evaluation:** Performance is periodically assessed on larger maps to measure generalization and learning stability.

Solution Proposal - Evaluation

- **Baseline Validation:**

- Evaluation against a random decision agent to verify correct rule learning and reward propagation.

- **Self-Play Progression:**

- Periodic evaluation against earlier versions of the model to assess learning stability and strategic improvement.

- **Final Benchmark:**

- Direct comparison against the existing heuristic-based Hispania AI in full scale games.

Work Schedule

