Quantum entaglement is an increasingly popular field that was once rejected by the famed Albert Einstien. The theory entails that once a partice is split, it will reain in the same state as they are “connected” to each other even if they are many galaxies apart. This allows for several technologies like quantum computing and encryption. Photons in particular are heavily studied for this phenomenon, and this leaves ample potential for ML. We could use several features of photons such as wavelength, distance, space-time continuum to predict for entalgmenet. Noise could be generated by gravitiaonal waves, and this could be accounted for by noise reduction if data regarding gravitioanl waves is detected. This could better predict quantum entanglement and thus create more stable quantum computers that would make them as reliable as classical computers. However, studying more than 5 entagled particles could be very complicated and result in a cure of dimensionality; this could be solved by using l1 regularization.