According to the PDE mentioned above, We used Mathematica to solve it numerically. After this the time parameter t will be set, then picture the answer we get in a cube, where axes are x, y, z, all within the range from 0 to 10, and the value of u[x,y,z,t] will be presented as a 3-Dimension dot array with different colours.

So, setting the parameter t with different numbers we gain the dynamic behaviour in 3D space of the Smog, which is more accurate and practical to describe the real diffusion process and gives more details.