CLAIMS

1. An omnidirectional generator apparatus,

wherein the generator apparatus is configured to translate push of a fluid from any direction in the vertical, horizontal or diagonal planes to rotational movement on a unique axis,

wherein the generator apparatus comprises:

a plurality of channels;

wherein an entrance to each channel is bigger than an exit of each channel, wherein once travelled by a fluid, a difference in size between the entrance and the exit creates a difference in pressure that generates push from the entrance to the exit;

a plurality of faces that form a geometric body;

wherein each face groups a subgroup of said plurality of channels, and wherein each face is oriented such that its channels push the apparatus in a determined rotational direction to rotate the geometric body;

an electricity generation system;

the unique axis;

wherein the apparatus is connected to the electric generation system by means of the unique axis that transmits the rotation of the geometric body to the electricity generation system,

wherein the entrances to the channels are located at edges of the omnidirectional generator apparatus,

wherein channels of the plurality of channels that have entrances located at edges that intersect the unique axis are oriented diagonally to the unique axis, and channels of the plurality of channels that have entrances located at edges that do not intersect the unique axis are oriented perpendicularly to the unique axis.

2. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein exits of the channels lead to an interior of the omnidirectional generator apparatus.

3. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein exits of the channels lead to an exterior of the omnidirectional generator apparatus.

4. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein each face comprises a plurality of layers of the channels, wherein first channels of a first layer of the plurality of layers are oriented in a different direction to second channels of a second layer of the plurality of layers.

5. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein the channels vary in length.

6. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein the faces are polygonal.

7. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein the faces are curved.

8. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein the faces are straight.

9. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein the omnidirectional generator apparatus is installable in a façade of a building to generate energy from wind.

10. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, wherein the exit of each channel is half the size of the entrance of each channel.

11. An omnidirectional generator apparatus, wherein the generator apparatus is configured to translate push of a fluid from any direction in the vertical, horizontal or diagonal planes to rotational movement on a unique axis, wherein the generator apparatus comprises:

a plurality of channels;

wherein an entrance to each channel is bigger than an exit of each channel, wherein once travelled by a fluid, a difference in size between the entrance and the exit creates a difference in pressure that generates push from the entrance to the exit;

a plurality of faces that form a geometric body;

wherein each face groups a subgroup of said plurality of channels, and wherein each face is oriented such that its channels push the apparatus in a determined rotational direction to rotate the geometric body;

an electricity generation system;

the unique axis;

wherein the apparatus is connected to the electric generation system by means of the unique axis that transmits the rotation of the geometric body to the electricity generation system, wherein the omnidirectional generator apparatus is a regular tetrahedron, comprising four triangular faces.

12. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 11, wherein:

a first two of the four triangular faces are equal and faced, and a second two of the four triangular faces are equal and faced, and

the channels of the first two of the four triangular faces are orientated differently to the channels of the second two of the four triangular faces.

13. The omnidirectional generator apparatus of claim 1, comprising a plurality of channels with internal outflow and a plurality of channels with external outflow, the channels with internal outflow being oriented in a different direction to the channels with external outflow.