What is claimed is:

1. A method of generating osmotic power comprising:

providing a thin film composite (TFC) hollow fiber including an outer support layer and an inner thin film layer,

wherein the outer support layer is formed of polyethersulfone and has a thickness of 10 to 10,000 μm, a sponge-like structure, an overall porosity of about 75%, a mean pore diameter within the range of about 8 nm to about 12 nm, and a geometric standard deviation of about 1.2,

the inner thin film layer is adherent to the outer support layer, is formed of cross-linked polyamide, and has a thickness of 1 to 10,000 nm, and

the hollow fiber has a transmembrane pressure resistance rate of about 20 bar or higher, a pure water permeability rate of about 3.3 $Lm^{-2}h^{-1}bar^{-1}$ or higher, and a salt permeability rate of about 0.4 $Lm^{-2}h^{-1}bar^{-1}$ or lower; and

subjecting the TFC hollow fiber to a pressure-retarded osmosis process by contacting the inner thin film layer with a pressurized draw solution and contacting the outer support layer with a feed solution so as to provide a power density rate of about 8 Wm^{-2} or higher.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the hollow fiber has a power density rate of higher than 20 Wm^{-2}.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the outer support layer has a thickness of 100 to 300 μm and the inner thin film layer has a thickness of 50 to 500 nm.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the outer support layer has a thickness of 50 to 1000 μm and the inner thin film layer has a thickness of 20 to 1000 nm.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the outer support layer has a thickness of 100 to 300 μm and the inner thin film layer has a thickness of 50 to 500 nm.