To compute rad($T_n(k)$) for any ring k, we can treat $T_n(k)$ as a triangular ring with $R = k$, $S = T_{n-1}(k)$, and $M = k^{n-1}$ (as (R, S)-bimodule). Using fact that $rad(T) = \begin{pmatrix} rad(R) & M \\ 0 & rad(S) \end{pmatrix}$ and invoking an inductive hypothesis, we see that *rad*($T_n(k)$) consists of $n \times n$ upper triangular matrices with diagonal entries from rad(k).