



The Joint SINTEF & NTNU Beamer Style

Using \LaTeX to prepare slides

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SINTEF



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Beamer for SINTEF slides

- ▶ We assume you can use \LaTeX ; if you cannot, [you can learn it here](#)
- ▶ Beamer is one of the most popular and powerful document classes for presentations in \LaTeX
- ▶ Beamer has also a detailed [user manual](#)
- ▶ Here we will present only the most basic features to get you up to speed



Beamer vs. PowerPoint

Compared to PowerPoint, using \LaTeX is better because:

- ▶ It is not What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get, but What-You-Mean-Is-What-You-Get: you write the content, the computer does the typesetting
- ▶ Produces a pdf: no problems with fonts, formulas, program versions
- ▶ Easier to keep consistent style, fonts, highlighting, etc.
- ▶ Math typesetting in \TeX is the best:

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) + V(\mathbf{r})\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$



Compilation

This style does not use custom fonts and can therefore be compiled with plain `pdflatex`, `xelatex`, `lualatex` and so on.

Compiling

```
pdflatex my_presentation.tex
```

If you use some sort of GUI for \LaTeX (e.g. \TeXstudio) you may have to define an appropriate compilation action.



Selecting the Theme

To start working with Beamer, start a \LaTeX document with the preamble:

Minimum SINTEF Beamer Preamble

```
\documentclass{beamer}  
\usetheme{sintefntnu}
```



Setting a title page

To set a typical title page, you call some commands in the preamble:

The Commands for the Title Page

```
\title{Sample Title}  
\subtitle{Sample subtitle}  
\author{First Author \and Second Author}  
\institute{The name of your institute or group}  
\date{Defaults to today's}  
\setLeftPicture{this}\setRightPicture{that}% They have defaults
```

You can then write out the title page with `\maketitle`.



Writing a Simple Slide

It's really easy!

- ▶ A typical slide has bulleted lists



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Code for a Page with an Itemised List

```
\begin{frame}  
  \frametitle{Writing a Simple Slide}  
  \framesubtitle{It's really easy!}  
  \begin{itemize}[<+>]  
    \item A typical slide has bulleted lists  
    \item These can be uncovered in sequence  
  \end{itemize}  
\end{frame}
```



Using Colours

- ▶ You can use colours with the `\textcolor{<color name>}{text}` command
- ▶ Do *not* abuse colours: `\emph{}` is usually enough
- ▶ Use `\alert{}` to bring the focus somewhere



Using Colours

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- ▶ Use `\alert{}` to bring the focus somewhere
- ▶ If you highlight too much, you don't highlight at all!



Adding images

Adding images works like in normal \LaTeX :

Code for Adding Images

```
\usepackage{graphicx}  
% ...  
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]  
{images/default}
```



Splitting in Columns

Splitting the page is as easy as it is commonplace; typically, one side has a picture and the other text:

This is the first column

And this the second

Column Code

```
\begin{columns}
  \begin{column}{0.6\textwidth}
    This is the first column
  \end{column}
  \begin{column}{0.3\textwidth}
    And this the second
  \end{column}
  % There could be more!
\end{columns}
```



Fonts

- ▶ The paramount task of fonts is being readable
 - ▶ There are good ones...
 - ▶ Use serif fonts only with high-definition projectors
 - ▶ Use sans-serif fonts otherwise (or if you simply prefer them)
 - ▶ ... and not so good ones:
 - ▶ Never use monospace for normal text
 - ▶ Gothic, calligraphic or weird fonts should always be avoided



Good Luck!

- ▶ Enough for an introduction! You should know enough by now
- ▶ If you have corrections or suggestions, [send them to me!](#)
- ▶ (and to finish your presentation, use `\backmatter`)



