



SINTEF

# An Introduction to the SINTEF Beamer Style

Using  $\LaTeX$  to prepare slides

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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:

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

# Getting Started

Selecting the SINTEF Theme

To start working with `sintefbeamer`, start a  $\LaTeX$  document with the preamble:

## Minimum SINTEF Beamer Document

```
\documentclass{beamer}
\usetheme{sintef}
\begin{document}
\begin{frame}{Hello, world!}
\end{frame}
\end{document}
```

# 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, Second Author}  
\date{\today} % Can also be (ab)used for conference name &c.
```

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

To set a title image in the right half of the title page, use the `\titleimage` command before `\maketitle`; its only argument is the name (or path) of a graphic file.

If you use the **starred version** `\titleimage*`, the image will be set as background.

You can download all of SINTEF's stock images from [Templafy](#).

# 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}{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}
```

# Changing Slide Style

- You can select the white or blue **slide style** at any point in the presentation with `\themecolor{blue}` (default) or `\themecolor{white}`
- Just because you can, does not mean that you *should*
- Set one in the preamble, and stick with it
- ... unless you know what you are doing

# Blocks

## Standard Blocks

These have a color coordinated with the footline (and grey in the blue theme)

```
\begin{block}{title}
content...
\end{block}
```

The standard template has blocks with four colours; these can be realised with the `colorblock` environment, which takes three arguments (first optional): font color (default `sintefblue`), block colour and block title.

```
\begin{colorblock}[black]{sinteflightgreen}{title}
content...
\end{colorblock}
```

The “official” colours of colour blocks are:

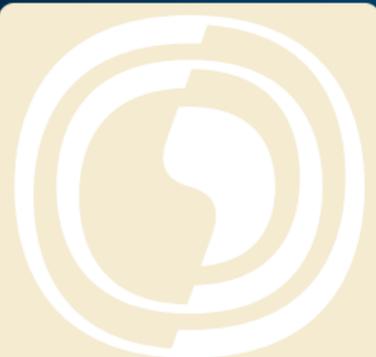
 `sinteflighterred`, 
  `sinteflighteryellow`, 
  `sinteflightgreen`, and 
  `cornflower`. (The last is not in the profile manual...)

## Colour blocks: standard colours



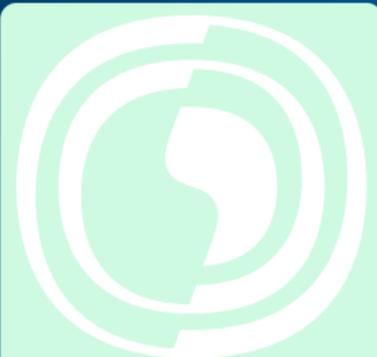
### Overskrift

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# Using Colours

- You can use colours with the `\textcolor{<color name>}{text}` command
- The colours are defined in the `sintefcolor` package:
  - Primary colours: `sintefblue` and its sidekick  `sintefgrey`
  - Three shades of green:  `sinteflightgreen`,  `sintefgreen`,  
 `sintefdardgreen`
  - Additional colours:  `sintefyellow`,  `sintefred`,  `sinteflilla`
    - These have `light` and `lighter` versions
- Do *not* abuse colours: `\emph{}` is usually enough
- Use `\alert{}` to bring the focus somewhere

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  - Three shades of green:  `sinteflightgreen`,  `sintefgreen`,  `sintefdarkgreen`
  - Additional colours:  `sintefyellow`,  `sintefred`,  `sinteflilla`
    - These have light and lighter versions
- Do *not* abuse colours: `\emph{}` is usually enough
- 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/SINTEFLogoCentralRGB}
```



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# Splitting in Columns

Splitting the page is easy and common; 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}
```

# Divider slides

Previously called Section titles, even previously Chapters

- When splitting up a very long presentation
- You must specify a gradient (four default ones), a title, and may add an image
- The “official” colour pairs are:
  -  cerulean and  mintgreen
  -  cerulean and  rosepink
  -  sintefgreen and  sandyyellow
  -  honeydew and  cornflower
- Usage: `\divider[image]{colour 1}{colour 2}{Title}`
- If you have a particularly light colour (like the last pair above), remember to change the theme to `\themecolor{white}`

# Divider Page Example



# Statement slides

- If you need some drama in your slides
- Implemented as an environment, you can specify gradients (same pairs as above for dividers), a background image, if the text should be moved on the right side, and whether to invert text colors.

## Statement examples

```
\begin{statement}[gradientleft=cerulean,  
                gradientright=mintgreen]{A bold claim}  
  Supporting text here.  
\end{statement}  
  
\begin{statement}[image=images/default, position=right,  
                textcolors=inverted]{A bold claim}  
  Supporting text here.  
\end{statement}
```

## **A bold claim**

Supporting text here.



# Fonts

- The recently introduced Aptos font does not currently have a free clone
  - Default is Linux Libertine/Biolinum instead
  - You can use `fontspec` with Xe<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X if you *really* want Aptos
  - (Including it in this package is of doubtful legality anyway)
- 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

# Look

- To insert a final slide with the SINTEF motto, use `\backmatter`.
  - You can change the motto with `\setmotto` (e.g. to Norwegian)
- The aspect ratio defaults to 16:9, and you should not change it to 4:3 for old projectors as it is inherently impossible to perfectly convert a 16:9 presentation to 4:3 one; spacings *will* break
  - The `aspectratio` argument to the `beamer` class is overridden by the SINTEF theme
  - If you *really* know what you are doing, check the package code and look for the `geometry` class.

# Good Luck!

- Enough for an introduction! You should know enough by now
- If you have corrections or suggestions, **send them to me!**



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