

**Title**

**Subtitle**

**Author Name**

**Affiliation**

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# Beamer for SINTEF slides

## 1 Introduction



- We assume you can use  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ; if you cannot, [you can learn it here](#)
- Beamer is one of the most popular and powerful document classes for presentations in  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- 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

## 1 Introduction



Compared to PowerPoint, using  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\TeX}$  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

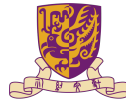
## Selecting the SINTEF Theme



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

### Minimum SINTEF Beamer Document

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



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 **background image** use the `\titlebackground` command before `\maketitle`; its only argument is the name (or path) of a graphic file.

If you use the **starred version** `\titlebackground*`, the image will be clipped to a split view on the right side of the title slide.



# Writing a Simple Slide

It's really easy!



- A typical slide has bulleted lists



# Writing a Simple Slide

It's really easy!



- A typical slide has bulleted lists
- These can be uncovered in sequence





# Writing a Simple Slide

It's really easy!



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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}
```



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## 2 Personalization



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# Changing Slide Style

## 2 Personalization



- You can select the white or *maincolor* **slide style in the preamble** with `\themecolor{white}` (default) or `\themecolor{main}`
  - You should *not* change these within the document: Beamer does not like it
  - If you *really* must, you may have to add `\usebeamercolor[fg]{normal text}` in the slide



### Standard Blocks

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

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

### Colour Blocks

Similar to the ones on the left, but you pick the colour. Text will be white by default, but you may set it with an optional argument.

```
\begin{colorblock}[white]{warmcolor4}{title}  
content...  
\end{colorblock}
```










Recommended colours:  coolcolor1,  coolcolor2,  
 coolcolor5,  warmcolor2,  warmcolor3.



# Using Colours

## 2 Personalization



- You can use colours with the `\textcolor{<color name>}{text}` command
- Available colours:
  - Primary:  `maincolor`,  `sintefgrey`
  - Warm gradient:  `warmcolor1`,  `warmcolor2`,  `warmcolor3`,  `warmcolor4`,  
 `warmcolor5`
  - Cool gradient:  `coolcolor1`,  `coolcolor2`,  `coolcolor3`,  `coolcolor4`,  
 `coolcolor5`
- Do *not* abuse colours: `\emph{}` is usually enough
- Use `\alert{}` to bring the **focus** somewhere



# Adding images

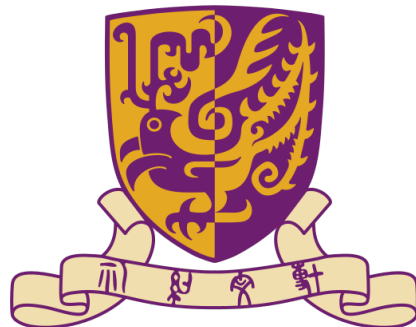
## 2 Personalization



Adding images works like in normal  $\text{\LaTeX}$ :

### Code for Adding Images

```
\usepackage{graphicx}  
% ...  
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]  
{assets/logo_CUHK}
```





# Splitting in Columns

## 2 Personalization



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}
```



# Special Slides

## 2 Personalization



- Use `\chapterslide{title}{content}` for chapter title pages
- Use `\sidepicslide{image}{title}{content}` for side-picture slides





## Side-Picture Slides

2 Personalization

- Image appears on the right side
- Content appears on the left side
- Great for visual emphasis





# Fonts

## 2 Personalization



- 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



- To insert a final slide with the title and final thanks, use `\backmatter`.
  - The title also appears in footlines along with the author name, you can change this text with `\footlinepayoff`
  - You can remove the title from the final slide with `\backmatter[notitle]`
- 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.



- You can cite references using `\cite{}`, e.g. [Chen et al., 2022, Shen et al., 2024, Wang et al., 2025]
- References will be shown on the last page



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## 3 Summary



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# Good Luck!

## 3 Summary



- Enough for an introduction! You should know enough by now
- If you have corrections or suggestions, [send them to me!](#)



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# References

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Chen, J., Hu, Z., Sun, S., Tan, Q., Wang, Y., Yu, Q., Zong, L., Hong, L., Xiao, J., et al. (2022). Interpretable RNA foundation model from unannotated data for highly accurate RNA structure and function predictions. *arXiv*, abs/2204.00300.



Shen, T., Hu, Z., Sun, S., Liu, D., Wong, F., Wang, J., Chen, J., Wang, Y., Hong, L., et al. (2024). Accurate RNA 3D structure prediction using a language model-based deep learning approach. *Nature Methods*, 21(12):2287–2298.



Wang, S., Chen, P., Zhou, J., Li, Q., Dong, J., Gao, J., Xue, B., Jiang, J., Kong, L., and Wu, C. (2025). TreeSynth: Synthesizing diverse data from scratch via Tree-guided subspace partitioning. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*.





# Title

*Thank you for listening!*

*Any questions?*