



The \LaTeX Beamer `dmpisa` theme

Template with explanation of the main features

Bachelor, master, Ph.D., and Research

Fabio Durastante (0.57721. . .)

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This template is based on [SINTEF Presentation](#) from [Federico Zenith](#) and its derivation [Beamer-LaTeX-Themes](#) from Liu Qilong and Andrea Gasparini, and [Mattia Ippoliti](#).

In the following you find a brief introduction on how to use \LaTeX and the beamer package to prepare slides, based on the one written by [Federico Zenith](#) for [SINTEF Presentation](#)



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Beamer for `dmpisa` slides

1 Introduction

- 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

1 Introduction

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 `dmpisa` Theme

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

Minimum `dmpisa` Beamer Document

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



Title page

1 Introduction

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

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



Writing a Simple Slide

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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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Language

2 Personalization

By default, some text such as “Theorem”, “Definition”, as well as the format of the date, is in English. To change to your language (say, Italian), you must add `[italian]` in the document class, and use the package `babel`, as follows:

```
\documentclass[italian]{beamer}  
\usepackage{babel}
```

which will result in the following change

Theorem (Weierstrass)

The header of this theorem is in English

Teorema (Weierstrass)

The header of this theorem is in Italian

Note that the “Table of Contents” won’t be translated by this since it is hardcoded in the style file, and must be manually modified



Theorem appearance

2 Personalization

By default, theorems and definitions appear as follows:

You can compress them and make them look like this by adding `[headerlesstheorems]` in the `usetheme` as shown below

Theorem (Weierstrass)

if f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then f must attain a maximum and a minimum, each at least once





Theorem 2 (Weierstrass): if f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then f must attain a maximum and a minimum, each at least once

```
\usetheme[headerlesstheorems]{dmpisa}
```



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
- You can change the **footline colour** with `\footlinecolor{color}`
 - Place the command *before* a new frame
 - There are four “official” colors:  `maincolor`,  `sintefyellow`,  `sintefgreen`,  `sintefdargreen`
 - Default is no footnote; you can restore it with `\footlinecolor{}`
 - Others may work, but no guarantees!
 - Should *not* be used with the `maincolor` theme!



Blocks

2 Personalization

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

The “official” colours of colour blocks are:  `sinteflilla`,  `maincolor`,  `sintefdarkgreen`, and  `sintefyellow`.



Using Colours

2 Personalization

- You can use colours with the `\textcolor{<color name>}{text}` command
- The colours are defined in the `sintefcolor` package:
 - Primary colours:  `maincolor` and its sidekick  `sintefgrey`
 - Three shades of green:  `sinteflightgreen`,  `sintefgreen`,
 `sintefdarkgreen`
 - Additional colours:  `sintefyellow`,  `sintefred`,  `sinteflilla`
 - These may be shaded—see the `sintefcolor` documentation or the [SINTEF profile manual](#)
- Do *not* abuse colours: `\emph{}` is usually enough
- Use `\alert{}` to bring the focus somewhere



Using Colours

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- 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!



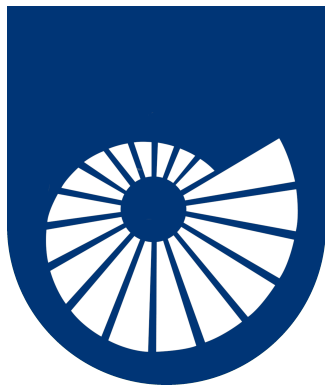
Adding images

2 Personalization

Adding images works like in normal \LaTeX :

Code for Adding Images

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





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

- Chapter slides
- Side-picture slides










Dipartimento
di Matematica
Università di Pisa



Chapter slides

2 Personalization

- Similar to `frames`, but with a few more options
- Opened with `\begin{chapter} [<image>] {<color>} {<title>}`
- Image is optional, colour and title are mandatory
- There are seven “official” colours:  `maincolor`,  `sintefdarkgreen`,  `sintefgreen`,  `sinteflightgreen`,  `sintefred`,  `sintefyellow`,  `sinteflilla`.
 - Strangely enough, these are *more* than the official colours for the footline.
 - It may still be a nice touch to change the footline of following slides to the same color of a chapter slide. Your choice.
- Otherwise, `chapter` behaves just like `frame`.



Side-Picture Slides

2 Personalization

- Opened with
`\begin{sidepic}{<image>}{<title>}`
- Otherwise, sidepic works just like frame





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



Look

2 Personalization

- 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.



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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!](#)



The \LaTeX Beamer dmpisa theme

Thank you for listening!
Any questions?