Stars more massive than about 20 solar masses are rare but Stars dominate the cosmic production of ionizing photons, explosive phenomena (supernova, gamma-ray bursts), synthesis of heavy elements, and degenerate remnants like pulsars and black holes. Massive binary star systems produce the diverse population of high-energy objects including X-ray binaries and double-degenerate mergers recently detected as gravitational wave sources. The Wyoming Cygnus OB2 Radial Velocity Survey has yielded the largest and most complete census of binary characteristics (masses, periods, orbital separations) for OB stars in the Galaxy. At least 55% of massive systems are multiple, meaning that >71% of all massive stars orbit at least one companion. About 46% of all massive stars have a *close* companion with a period <45 days that will interact during post-main-sequence evolution, dramatically influencing its final act. Massive star systems may also be used as tools for measuring distances to and determining the rate at which luminous stars shed material via their stellar winds.

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