Additions to existing Communications Protocol:

New command from Master consists of three bytes with the form: # slave_address<LF>

The slave responds with: #0 slave_address$C_1C_2C_3C_4$,$V_1V_2V_3V_4$ * $P_1P_2P_3P_4$<LF>

where * $P_1P_2P_3P_4$ is one of the following:

1) T temperature 4 byte float
2) C converter voltage 4 byte float
3) E error 4 byte float
4) O converter overhead 4 byte float
5) S system info 4 bytes – bit pattern see below

System info:

```
uint8_t sys_fault_flag1:
sysTempWarn_bm      0x01   // Temperature Warn
sysTempShut_bm      0x02   // Temperature Shutdown
sysCommFail_bm      0x04   // Communications Failure
sysTempKlst_bm      0x08   // Temperature Klystron
sysFanShort_bm      0x10   // Fan Shorted
sysFanOpen_bm       0x20   // Fan Open
sysRegFail_bm       0x40   // Converter Failure
sysLEMCurr_bm       0x80    // LEM current vs. Setpoint

uint8_t sys_fault_flag2;
sysACflt_bm         0x01   // AC fault
sysHKflt_bm         0x02   // HK fault
sysACPhase_bm       0x04   // AC Missing Phase
sysGndFlt_bm        0x08   // Ground Fault
sysOvrCurr_bm       0x10    // Digital I/O
sysDCCTfail_bm      0x20    // Digital I/O
sysOvrVolt_bm       0x40    // Analog Over Voltage


uint8_t sys_fault_flag3;
sysIntlck1_bm       0x01    //interlock1 fault
sysIntlck2_bm       0x02    //interlock2 fault
sysIntlck3_bm       0x04    //interlock3 fault
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sysIntlck4_bm	0x08	//interlock4 fault
sysPhaseA_bm	0x10	//phase A fault
sysPhaseB_bm	0x20	//phase B fault
sysPhaseC_bm	0x40	//phase C fault
sysContact_bm	0x80	//contactor

Housekeeping voltage Info:
Bit maps for hk voltages. 1 indicates fault.

e8viso_bm	0x01	// +8V ISO
p15viso_bm	0x02	// +15V ISO
n15viso_bm	0x04	// -15V ISO
e85viso_bm	0x08	// +80V ISO
p15vnoniso_bm	0x10	// +15V NON-ISO
n15vnoniso_bm	0x20	// -15V NON-ISO